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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M.				
28th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA *	6958
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7961		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA *	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	* BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	4,000	G. Giffunker	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhnber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhnber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* FERSI	G. Barbole	28th Feb. 1909
* SIT	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
FORWARTS	B. Bedeurs	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	F. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ILSEA	5,153	H. Radonicich	26th Nov. 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 30th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thrr. 3rd Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 27th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahamera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo out through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S.S. "LAWADA" 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909,

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Perkgo	17th Dec. 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

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* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGERHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	11th Dec	26th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
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Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

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Hongkong	Osaka	
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to disease, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy or fits, and podgyness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, haunting dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inefficiency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d., and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILES AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, as many worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Review" by Dr. De Roos on all forms of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Farringdon Street, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for the [illegible]

Printed by [illegible] & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Published by [illegible] at the Office, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "OLYMPIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our GOODS TYE-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

WANTED.

FOR the Permanent Establishment, Office of Director of the Royal Indian Marine, an EUROPEAN CLERK, on Rs. 109 per mensem.

Applicants must not be more than 25 years of age, and show that they have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, or some equivalent standard, and that they have had experience in the work of a Government Office.

The appointment will be on probation in the first instance.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 7th December, 1908.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th November, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 3,000 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY
SALE OF WORK
AT
THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 30TH & DECEMBER 1ST 1908
Open on MONDAY from 5 to 7 P.M.
Do. TUESDAY do. 4 to 7 do.

The proceeds of the Sale will be given to the Works of the All Saints' Community, which are urgently in need of Support.

THE SALE WILL CONSIST OF CLOTHING, FANCY WORK, AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Entrance—Re. 1 on Monday; free on Tuesday. Less will be charged on Monday for parties.

NOTICE.

BENGAL COAL Co., LTD.

FROM date all SALES of COAL and COKE will be made by the Undersigned.

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
Bombay.

26th November, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frame only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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Cheapest Dealers in
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Everyone Delighted.
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THE FAMOUS
ELPHINSTONE
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Last night of our 2nd change.
DON'T MISS THE STADIUM SPORTS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11.
SATURDAY, AT 5, SPECIAL MATINEE
and from 11-15 to 12-15 Extra Show.
PRICES AS USUAL.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ.
TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST, 1908, at 9-30 P.M.
Madame GOMEZ
will sing :—
SONGS FROM THE TURKISH HILLS,
Cycle, by Clutsam.
O DRY THOSE TEARS, (by special request),
Accompanied by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
And a Selection of Scotch SONGS in Commemoration of St. Andrew's Day.
Stalls, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
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CINEMATOGRAPH
Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

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SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.
TELEPHONE No. 1129.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)
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This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
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BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

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UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES, Rs. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sir,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN. "Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a month which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week, and already the colour is coming to my cheeks and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, if I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. I, B, Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. G. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Prices Current, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4." Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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FERINTOSH WHISKY.—The choicest, oldest and the cheapest Whisky in India, per bot. Rs. 2-2; per gallon, jar, Rs. 12. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

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HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P." care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Distances, Terminals, Exchanges, Rates of Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Vessel and Sail Departure Times of interest also the Plans of Bombay, a Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY" when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Exceptionally provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

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BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE
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The sale to commence at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), each day.

The collection is formed by the celebrated connoisseur Mr. S. Nomura of Kyoto and some of the articles are procured from ancient Japanese Temples and Museums, and it is the finest collection ever brought to this country by this noted collector.

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HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
DIRECTORS.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
GORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanuggur.
KHURSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DAND, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory
KESHRANJAN OIL
has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.
Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Re. 1-5.
PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.
The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.
Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.
PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of complete conditions of disease.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washband tables, almiras, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, hat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedstead, cradle, ebonized grand piano by Kaps, 25 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, phonograph, bangle, shaving machine, Densmore Typewriter in perfect order.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the effects of the late Mr. A. Warden, consisting of 1 bull-terrier dog, "Pat," 1 bull bitch, "Milestone Zoe," and nine puppies of the above mentioned dogs born on 26th July last.

The above can be seen at Messrs. Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Charles E. Parker, consisting of leather trunk, books, Webley revolver with cartridges, masonic case, field glasses, photo frames, compass, microscope, wearing apparels, coats, boots, hats, gladstone bag and other odds and ends.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted Brougham.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near the Tram Terminus, next to Portuguese Church, on SUNDAY, the 6th Proximo at 2-30 p. m. the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several articles by Wimbridge, Robert and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawingroom sofas and chairs, marblotopped tables and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, cut glassware, plated candelabras, bronze figures, table ornaments, jardinieres, large size Milner's safe, screens, revolving top office table, table, and hanging lamps, ice box with refrigerator, valuable books, open carved blackwood chairs, crockeryware, copper pots, water boiler, Elswick gent's bicycle, gramophone with 3 dozen records, sweet-toned cabinet symphonica with 18 zinc music desks, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th November, 1908, at 2-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. COLLETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, "at Nesbit Hall," "Nesbit Street," "Mazagon," just close to Mazagon Police Court, "the artistic latest design household furniture, such as dining table, arm chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dinner-wagons, meatsafe, marble top circular table and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, rich tapestry line drawing rooms upholsters, suits in 10 pieces, jardiniers double and single bedsteads, double and single mirror, door almirahs, chest of drawers with toilet glass attached, marble top dressing tables, wash tables, office table, rich glass and porcelain ware, Indian carpets with border, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., fancy table ornaments, rich engravings and oil pictures, fancy door curtains with rods, nearly new China matting of the floor, English coal stove with chimneys, English fire-proof safe, etc. etc. The property of J. Fisher, Esqr., Engineer.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th November, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 5; 7-13, case No. 324, 325, Mahomed Khan Pakady.

Building Street No. 360, 362: 39 and 1; 351-355 Cases No. 255; 2659: 262, Parel Road.

Building Street No. 127-131, Case No. 204, Duncan Road.

AUCTION SALE OF DHRANGADRA STONES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th Inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Grant Road Goods Station:—

One wagon Dhrangadra stones, booked from Dhrangadra to Grant Road.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI VASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY
18, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, G

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Japanese Curiosities.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, next to Messrs. Mongini Bros., Fort, a consignment of 36 cases Japanese Curiosities, consisting of Awata and Awaji vases, jardinieres with pedestals, tobacco jars, red and gold inlaid boxes, buckle, bracelet, chain, cuffs button, brooches, charms, hairpins, silver cloisonne vases, koro jars, bowls, teapots, jugs, jardinieres, ink-stands, boxes, tea cups and saucers, ladies' handkerchiefs, habutai taffetas, velvet pictures, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens, embroidery, brass vases, trays, bowls, ink-stands, hanging vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma vases, plates, wall panels, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong self driving mail phaeton with a brown waler mare, sound, and a set of harness.

1 4-cylinder 10-12 Horse Power "Coventry Number" Motor Car, to seat 7 persons, value 1 Rs. 7,300.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD LAMETTA AND DELPHIN FILTERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Hoosainbhoy Adamji Shaikh Mohamed of Surat.

3 Cases Gold Lametta lying at Aden.

On account and risk of Mr. Salamohamed Kasum Nanji of Chuckla, Bombay.

11 Cases Delphin Filters.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th December, 1908, at 2. p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Connaught House, No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crookery ware, by Ostler & Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, one set Encyclopedia Britannica in 28 volumes beautifully bound, and illustrated with a handsome English Oak reading stand combined, two Joat fans, rich curtains, one large ice chest by Army and Navy, sich engravings in frames, one O. H. .500 Empress rifle, by Rigby, one quacken bush 22 rifles with cartridges, one pair Duceller motor car, side lamps, one English built rubber-tyred cabriolet by Windover of New Bond Street in good order, one set of brass mounted English-made pony harness, aluminium utensils, rich garden tubs and pots of ferns and palms, &c., &c.

The property of Brig.-General R. M. Greenfield, commanding Bombay Brigade.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on the same day at 8 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Moreland Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassam, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Tajoobhai Noorabhai, the Mortgagor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated on the 6th day of March 1907, and made between the said Tajoobhai Noorabhai, of the one part, and the said Haji Ahmed Hassam, of the other part, the Undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, at the Premises, the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th December 1908.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras freehold tenure situate at or near Moreland Road, Byculla, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 15,496 square yards or thereabouts: and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 174, 167, 830, 831, 157, 158, New Nos. A 13699, A 13678, 13348, 13686, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey Nos. 3567, 3567, 3566, 3566, 254, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Ward Nos. 3820, 3821, 3822 (1), 3822 (2) Street Nos. 7,8,9,9 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, partly by the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard and partly by the property of Suleman Ladha; on or towards the south, partly by the land belonging to Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Suliemon Ludha, partly by the property of Mudan Shet and partly by the property of a Parsi, known as "Dubash Wady"; on or towards the west partly by Moreland Road, partly by the property of the Trustees of the Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard and partly by the property of Suleman Ladha; and on or towards the east partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Company and partly by the property of Berah Esmailji Ebramji Nugri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., the mortgagee's Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Ripon Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 9th January next, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Goolbai D. Bolton, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Hussain Ali Moola Hakimjee, the mortgagor, in pursuance to the power of sale vested under the mortgage deed, dated 6th February, 1906, the following property:

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings, standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 3,100 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 169, New No. 13681, Old Survey No. 261, and New Survey No. 3558, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3846 (2), 3846 (3) 3846 (4), 3846 (5) 3846 (6), 3846 (7), 3846 (8), 3846 (9) 3846 (10), and Street Nos. 33A, 33A A, 33C, 33D, 33E, 33F, 33G, 33H, and 33 I, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the property of Russoolji Dawoodbhai, partly by the property of Karimji Alibhai Barodawalla, partly by the property of Tayer Mahomed Lalac Mahomed, partly by the property of Dawoodbhai Isam, partly by the property of Esaji Sullemanji Chherwalla, and partly by the property of Esmailji Ibrahimji Nuggree; on or towards the south, partly by the properties secondly, thirdly and fourthly hereinafter described, and partly by the properties of Esmailji Ibrahimji Nuggree and partly by the property of Mahomed Abdul Waheb Musri; on or towards the east by Ripon Road aforesaid and on or towards the west by the property of Noormahomed Fukir Mahomed.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1378 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 125, 126, New Nos. A—13631 and 14632, Old Survey No. 249 and New Survey No. I A—3562 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3823 (3), Street No. 20 B and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on towards the north by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the south by a public passage leading from Ripon Road towards the west, on or towards the east by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nugree and on or towards the west by the property of Mahomed Abdul Waheb Musri.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1492 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 211-211, New Nos. B—13734, and 13735, Old Survey Nos. 251,252, and New Survey No. 1-B—3564, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

under "E" Ward No. 3823 (3) Street No. 10 B and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by the public passage afore, said leading from Ripon Road, towards the west, on or towards the east by the propery of Mahomed Abdul Waheb Musri, and on or towards the west by the property fourthly hereinafter described.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1582 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 211-211, and New Nos. A—13734, 13735, Old Survey Nos. 251-252, New Survey No. 1A—3564, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3823 (2), Street No. 10 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the south by the Public passage aforesaid, leading from Ripon Road towards the west, on or towards the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on or towards the west, partly by the property of Tajbhoy Noorabhoy and partly by the property of Ludha Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehanghir and Seervai, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. No mock of genuine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON"

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., under the Sole of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseiles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A J Cole, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Miss MacFarlan, Mr Haltermann, Mr F W Mabbett, Mr Geo Wilson, Mr M Bankes, Mr G Harrison, Mr Nicholson, Mr Advani and about 300 deck.

THE French mail steamer Oceanien, 2,536 tons, Captain Magnen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Sydney with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Thursday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 2,269 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain J M Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast and 4 deck passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain H Stockwell, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 26.

Arcadia	3574	Hayward ..... P & O Co
Africa	1302	..... Morrison M M & Co
Assaye	4359	Doniet ..... P & O Co
Beme	1899	Stockwell .. ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Bahadur	2936	Dubbin ..... T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022	House ..... R A Willis
Clematis	2829	Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra	1917	.....Kaselvura .....M M & Co
Inontorva	2572	Nicholas ..... T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb ..... S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank	3092	Kerr..... W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt..... W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler ..... M M & Co
Lawada	2134	Lane ..... M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col ..... T M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toma ..... T Morrison & Co
Onda	3410	Dagge ..... M M & Co
Olympia	4269	Tait..... W & A Graham & Co
Ramufela	3,523	Krippner..... W & A G & Co
Rohilla		Captain Smith.....Soupton 3-1-2 Transport
Strathgarry	2840	Stanbope ..... W & A G & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin ..... Shah S N Co
Sutherland	2377	Parlott..... W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Webb..... Shah S N Co
Sandon Hall	3293	Main..... K Nixon & Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule ..... T Morrison & Co
Woolwich	1845	..... Stocker R A Willis

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, Nov 1
	Sandon Hall s ...	Main	Karnchi, Nov 24
	Shah Jehan	Webb	Put back
	Fife s	Harrison ...	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Nonsuch s	Alson	Australia
	Northumbria s ...	Harkness.....	Newcastle
	Oceanien s	Magnen	Marseilles
	Dumra s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Massilia s	Thomson.....	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Beme, Captain Stockwell, for Rangoon, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sandon, Hall, for Antwerp, &c.
" Onda, for Calcutta, &c.
" Olympia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Woolwich, for Liverpool, Fleetwood, &c.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
9	Nairn	Calcutta
13	Walhalla	Calcutta
18	Clan Grant	Liverpool
18	Ballochmyle	Calcutta
20	Stalzenfels	Antwerp
23	Pentakota	Negapatam
23	Taroba	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Macedonia, with the homewards Mails of the 21st instant arrived at Aden, at 10 p. m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 20th instant passed Suez at 11 p. m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez on the 26th instant for Aden and Bombay.

Also this Co's steamer Capri, arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—102 cwts gum, Shamji Coorjee and Co; 250 cwts turmeric, M Jofferbhoy; 6 cwts dates wet, H E Hallan.

FOR HULL.

Sandon Hall s—13,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 9,000 cwts cotton seed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Hidalgo s—4,062 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—212 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 1,040 cwts, rapeseed, J Fachiri; 1,207 cwts myrabollans, W Bechor; 200 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co. 2,000 cwts lin seed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

Sandon Hall s—1,000 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—8,000 cwts lin seed, 55 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 165 cwts mother of pearl shells M Jafferbhoy.

Africa s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 13 cwts guts, A Meyer,

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Arabistan s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR FLEETWOOD.

Woolwich s—4,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—96 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR VARNA.

Africa s—20 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR SAMOS.

Africa s—10 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co,

FOR SMYRNA.

Africa s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—90 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SAMSOUN.

Africa s—21 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—156 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 45 cwts kismiss B E Sassaya.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—2,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons Co: 250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR ODESSA.

Yetorofu Maru s—3 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 50 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURGESS—November 20, at Secunderabad, the wife of J. May Burgess, M. B., F. R. C. S., Capt., I. M. S., of a daughter.

REAKS—November 17, at Lutchipore Colliery, to Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Reaks, a daughter.

WADE—November 20, at 6, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of G. Vernon Wade, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LINCOLN—THAYNE—November 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Lahore, by the Rev. J. W. Papworth, Lovel Albert Lingley Lincoln, Assistant Engineer, N.-W. R., to Esther Aitcheson Thayne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thayne, Lahore.

TURNBULL—DENNYS—November 19, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev. H. Fagan, Capt. John Archbold Turnbull, R. A. M. C., to Sybil, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Dennys, I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. P.

DEATHS.

AGER—November 22, at No. 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, Tom F. Ager of Mulatar Tea Estate, Darjeeling, aged 51.

EDWARDS—November 19, at Mhow, Central India, Claud John Roderick, the dearly loved son of Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Edwards, aged 15 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your adverstisments."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA;

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine. They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp's Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 1-24m., 1-8a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-2a.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 13th November, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

St. Xavier's High School, Distribution of prizes, 5-45 p.m.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Dance.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 28.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m. Antonio DeSouza School, Mazagon, Distribution of prizes, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-10m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-45a.

Sunday, November 29.—1st Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-0m., 3-54a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-36a.

Monday, November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-55m., 4-3a. Low water, 10-35m., 9-45a.

Tuesday, December 1.—Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 11-54m., 11-14a.

Wednesday, December 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture on "The Attack of the Seedees upon Bombay," 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-3m., 6-58a. Low water, 1-0a.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—The annual Mahim Fair commences from the 7th December and will continue for ten days.

STEAMER "SHAH JEHAN" PUT BACK FROM SEA.—The Shah Line steamer "Shah Jehan," 2,566 tons, Captain C. Webb, which left Bombay for Jeddah on Monday night with 1,099 pilgrims, put back from sea on account of some defect in her machinery. After making good the damage she will probably sail to-day.

BANAJI'S ATUSHBEHERAM ANNIVERSARY.—To-morrow (Saturday), the 28th instant, being the sixty-fourth anniversary of the Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee Atushbeheram (Parsi temple), on Queen's Road, the Trustees of the Atusbeheram, cordially invite all the members of the Parsi Community to the Jassan ceremony to be performed there on that day at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.)

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held two inquests touching the death of two Hindus, in both cases the name being unknown. In one case the deceased was knocked down and run over by an electric tramcar in Bellasis Road on Wednesday evening. He was taken to the Hospital where he died at 2 a. m. yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. In the second case the body was discovered yesterday morning lying on the rails on the G. I. P. Railway goods siding. It looked as if he was knocked down and run over by a railway train. The verdict was that he died of injuries caused by his having been knocked down and run over by a railway train, but under what circumstances the jury had no evidence before them to shew.

A TOWN BAND.—The following letter from the Municipal Secretary to Mr. N. Gazder relates to the raising of a Town Band:—In reply to his letter, dated the 23rd January 1908, regarding the question of providing a "Town Band" for Bombay, the undersigned has the honour by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to inform Mr. N. Gazder that before the receipt of his letter the Corporation have already represented to Government the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Corporation to spend money for providing music for the people by the institution of a Town Band or otherwise and that the Corporation have been informed in reply that the necessary amendment will be included in a Bill which Government propose shortly to introduce into the Legislative Council.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

The marriage took place yesterday at St Andrew's Church of the Rev. J. S. Philip, Chaplain to the Royal Scots and Miss Bertha Constance Ellwood Dixon. The Bride who wore a white satin dress, the bodice being trimmed with lacet and a large white hat, was given away by Lieutenant, Colonel Versturme-Bunbury. The Rev. J. C. Matthew, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, performed the ceremony, the service being choral, and Captain Baillie-Hamilton acted as Best man. A large number of officers and men of the Royal Scots was present with other friends and subsequently a reception was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th November.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 28th inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 1st proximo at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th November.

502.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

505.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next, the 29th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

The Club Cup will be Competed for at 500 yds.

506.—STRENGTH.

The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-Division No. 1 Company:—

No 1190 Gr A G Green.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th November.

565.—Detail for the week ending 28th instant:—

To-day, Friday, 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

566 Musketry—There will be no Class Firing on Saturday the 28th and Sunday the 29th instant, on the Range at Ghat Kopar.

567. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "D" Coy with effect from this date:—

No 5701 Lce Sergt J G Lushington to be Sergt.
No 2285 Corpl W T Sell to be Sergt.
No 4831 Lce Corpl C H Cooke, to be Sergt.
No 5578 Lce Corpl S Edie, to be Lce Sergt.
No 4992 Lce Corpl S D'Silva, to be Corporal.
No 5960 Lce Corpl G Cress, to be Corporal.
No 5967 Vol A Daly, to be Lce Corporal
No 5769 Vol A C Taylor to be Lce Corporal
No 5765 Vol G A E Bates to be Lce Corporal.

568.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned N C Officer and Volunteers:—

No 1092 Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, "D" Coy. from 26th November to the 10th February 1909.
No 6411 Vol. A G Napier, "G" Coy from 21st November 1908 to 20th February 1909.
No 6131 Vol T E Ferro, "F" Coy from 26th November 1908 to 31st December 1908.

569.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company:—

No 6559 Cyclist A A Browne.

570—Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant's Office by the 30th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE Stepney Borough Council, following their inquiry as to what road repairing or other works might usefully be put in hand for the immediate relief of the unemployed, have decided to push forward undertakings estimated to cost £4,274.

THE Board of Trade's monthly records show that during September 17,892 people left the United Kingdom for countries within the British Empire, and 33,413 for foreign countries, making a total of 51,305, as compared 68,681 in September last year. The inward movement shows a comparatively small advance as compared with last year, 8594 passengers coming in from the British Empire, and 11,392 from foreign countries, giving a total of 19,986 as compared with 19,349 in September last year.

THE Bishop of Manchester, speaking at the meeting of the Mothers' Union, which has attained its twenty-first anniversary, referred in strong terms to the decline of home life in England. He actually questioned whether there are any homes at all. "What is the matter with our homes?" asked the Bishop of London at the annual conference of the Union held rather earlier in the year. He regretted the decline of definite religious belief in the teaching that is now given in the domestic circle, "seeing that we stand or fall by the influence of the home."

STUDIES IN ANCIENT PERSIAN HISTORY.

A Review.*

It is much to be regretted that the book "Studies in ancient Persian history," should have attracted very little attention, particularly among Parsee Oriental Scholars.

The author, Mr. Phiroz Kershasp, I.C.S., has very successfully shown in this little book that as historians the Greeks were very inaccurate, and that the classicists accustomed to revere the little Greek books as second only to the revealed one are highly prejudiced authorities on ancient Persian history. They have a superstitious faith in the miraculous virtues of Greek and Latin works, and Galileo had to face the Inquisition because he questioned the authority of Aristotle. That superstition has not yet died out and it is the fashion to disparage and paint black the Eastern character in comparison with the accidental and to put down to Oriental treachery, diplomacy or wile, all the successes of the Asiatic over the European whether in war or in peace. It is a problem with which Mr. Kipling who made the great discovery that East was East and West was West, may well occupy himself with, how God in his wisdom sent his only Son to take birth in a corner of Asia and how Asiatic wile succeeded in bringing down the superior judgment of Europe to the feet of a few dispised fishermen of Asia.

PERSIAN WARS.

In the words of the author, the book is intended to lay the foundation of a correct view of ancient Persian history which has been approached from a biased standpoint. Every schoolboy is taught in school how three hundred brave Spartans kept an army of three millions of barbarians at bay, and yet no one thinks of questioning the truth of this amazing fiction. Byron even sung it to rouse the degenerate modern Greeks to fight for fatherland and home. Richardson the author of a Persian-English dictionary, in his introduction to his great work now obselete was the first to question the infallibility of Herodotus, and Herbert Spencer, who escaped falling under the spell of the divine Greeks, was not shocked to learn from the Greek historian Mahphy that King Darius Hystaspes thought a Greek who kept his word a notable exception. Before the battle of Marathon, Darius had frequently defeated the Ionians and other Greeks in several battles and reduced them to submission. It is hardly likely, therefore, that his equanimity was so disturbed by a petty nation like the Athenians as to require an attendant thrice every day to remind him in order to revenge himself on them; or that he needed huge preparation for two years to measure strength with them. It was not the custom of the Persians to demand earth and water in token of submission and it shows how Herodotus was drawing upon his imagination and sacrificing truth to fiction in order to gratify the vanity of the Greeks. Military experts have confessed their inability to construct any intelligible battle piece from the sketch given by Herodotus. The incidents about the expedition of Xerxes are still more loose and grotesque. Professor Jackson is sceptical about the battles having taken place and Richardson rightly conjectures that they were nothing more than insignificant skirmishes on the outskirts of the empire, waged by some satraps, which attracted no notice at head-quarters.

PERSIAN CHARACTER COMPARED WITH THE GREEK AND ROMAN.

Herodotus, Œschylus, Xenophon, Plato and others who bore the Persians no love, have given them a character which stands in vivid contrast to that of the Greeks and the Romans.

The Greeks, in the words of their great admirer Grote, were liars, from their gods down to their slaves. Their public men were dishonest and corrupt and their treatment of their slaves and prisoners of war was atrocious. Mahphy and Merevali hardly give a better character to the Romans. There was regularity, method and discipline in their national life but tyranny was their birthright and slavery a law of nature. The Persians on the other hand treated their prisoners of war with kindness, readily gave shelter to an enemy and had no place for slavery among their social institutions. They were chivalrous, truthful and in fight courageous and stubborn to a degree, Persian Kings entrapped in a promise, says Rawlinsen, stood to it firmly. The chief faults he finds with the people is that they were fond of personal adornment, subject to unrestrained fits of joy and grief and tamely subservient to the will of an absolute Monarch. Xenophon found that the Persians were superior to the Greeks in splendour of idea and richness of life and were equal to the most polished Greeks.

The æsthetic sense in the latter was no

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO PERSIA?

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The Asiatic dominions of the British Empire are not the only lands that have felt the stirrings of renewed life, following the modernisation of Japan. This quickening of the imagination of Eastern peoples is found not only under the British rulers in India and Egypt, but also under the native rulers of China and Persia. An interesting account of its manifestations in the latter country is contained in Mr. W. P. Cresson's new book entitled "Persia, the Awakening East"—(Heinemann). The book consists of an account of a tour from Baku through Persia to Bagdad and Bushire, leavened in the usual manner with reflections on the customs, religions, trade and politics of the country. The incidents of the journey are not quite fresh, as it took place before the accession of the present Shah, but the politics are up to date, and it is evident that Mr. Cresson has kept in touch with his subject. The book is primarily intended as a source of popular information about Persia for the instruction of the American people, and it adequately fulfils its purpose. Though it does not go very far or very deep, it is readable, concise and accurate, and gives a bird's eye view of the present position in the land of Iran. Mr. Cresson personally met most of the prominent personalities in Persian politics of the past few years, and describes their characteristics and the chances of constitutional Government.

The author describes Persia at present as "the most liberally governed among the Native States of the Orient," and ascribes the birth of the present liberal movement to Muzaffar-ud-din, of whom he says "although the late Shah was pleased to call himself a Conservative, his general policy was one of reform. Indeed the present ascendancy of the Liberal party in Persia owes much to his friendly attitude in the beginning of the movement. Besides his active interest in developing the resources of Persia, he was responsible for many reforms in the administration of justice and the management of Persian finances. While the latter branch of the service still leaves everything to be desired—notably in the collection of taxes and other revenues of the State—we no longer hear of the accused in Persian courts being buried in quicklime or having their eyes burned out as in "the good old days." And while the bastinado still remains a feature of Persian legal procedure, its use is restricted to certain classes of offenders. This may be all very true, but at the same time it must be remembered that Persia owes much of its financial ruin and its consequent subservience to Russia to the extravagant proclivities of the late Shah, to his fondness for European tours, European luxuries and European loans. The complete ascendancy of Russia in the northern provinces of Persia since the floating of the last loan is described in detail by our author himself, who points out, among other circumstances, that the Russian Minister resides away from the other Legations in Teheran in the native quarter of the bazar, that he acts as the protector of every merchant that flies the Russian flag, that the Russian-Persian Bank has branches in every important town of Northern Persia, that the customs though nominally administered by Belgian officials are in reality controlled by Russia, and that the merchants of other Powers have to compete against tariffs framed in favour of Russian trade, with discriminating transport laws, and Russian-built freight roads. Most of this, of course, is old information, but it is put here in a fresh and convincing form. Since the Anglo-Russian Agreement, however, we have not the same concern as formerly with Northern Persia.

Amongst the evidences of the awakening of a new national feeling in Persia, Mr. Cresson enumerates the dismissal of the Belgian officials in charge of the Customs administration and the remedying of the crying abuses of the provincial governorships. Hopeful signs of internal improvement, he says, are noticeable all over Persia, especially in the Northern provinces, where the towns and villages have taken steps to form local municipal assemblies modelled on European lines. Attempts are being made in many provinces to inaugurate a fair system of taxation, and the people are beginning to realise that the passing away of the iniquitous system of tax-farming means the beginning of a new era of a prosperity for the poor as well as the rich. At the same time the author describes Persia as an essentially poor country. In spite of the praises of poets, of Saadi, Hafiz and Omar, of their songs to its beauty and fertility, the land is in reality a desert except where it is irrigated, and the life of the Persian peasant is one long struggle with the adverse forces of Nature. This essential aridity is in Persia, as in large portions of India, the central fact in the economic situation, which must never be lost sight of, and precludes all hope of Persia ever becoming a very rich country. Another sign of awakening in Persia is the sudden and remarkable growth of the Press. In place of the old "Monituer Official" Teheran can now boast of no fewer than four daily and thirty weekly papers. Most of these are rabidly Progressive in their tone, nor can their influence be wholly beneficial to the cause they support. Nevertheless it is a promising sign that the absolute apathy towards public affairs which was a characteristic trait only a few years ago is giving place to a new sense of social responsibility. Almost always with a larger power of control comes greater sense of responsibility.

SIBPUR COLLEGE.

THE "STATESMAN":—Among the services which the Sibpur College has rendered to Bengal must be reckoned the lead it has taken in recognising the motor-car industry and its needs. It is somewhat singular—and the fact is not very creditable to Calcutta enterprise—that it should have been left to a Government institution to discover that the supply of chauffeurs is not equal to the demand. Calcutta alone now boasts nearly a thousand motor-cars, and it is not lacking in good engineering shops. Yet the difficulty of obtaining a really competent mechanic who can be trusted to keep the machine under his charge in good order and to drive carefully, may be measured by the large salary that such a man commands. An indifferent hand who can just rub through the perfunctory examination which entitles him to hold a driver's license draws a pay that half the clearks in Calcutta will never reach. It is, indeed, perhaps owing to ignorance of the pay and position of the chauffeur that so few recruits for this calling present themselves. In the hope of drawing the attention to it of those concerned we may say that one hundred and fifty rupees a month, with quarters and possible pickings, and a "greaser" to do the dirtier work of cleaning the car, are the not indequate rewards offered to a man who need not be a plucked B.A. or the possesser of equivalent literary qualifications, but who has a smattering of mechanical knowledge and will condescend to do for two or three hours a day, for a living, what a huge number of men and women all the world over do for pleasure. Indeed it is not easy to imagine a pleasanter calling for a young man who has a taste for mechanics and a liking for an independent open air life in good society. Two or three hours at the steering wheel a day, and an hour for cleaning up and running repairs, represents the diurnal duty. All heavy repairs are done in the engineering shops, and the laying up of the car means a holiday for the chauffeur. The work is light, the pay, compared with that of most pursuits, handsome, and the life pleasant. We do not offer bad advice, then, to those large numbers of what is called for some obscure reason "the domiciled community," who are for ever petitioning Government to help them to stand on their own legs, if we counsel them to apprentice themselves on any terms they can to any of the numerous garages that now exist in Calcutta, in the sure and certain hope that if they work honestly for a few months and keep their eyes about them, they may presently leave the works with the prospect of pleasant and well-paid employment for the rest of their lives. Sibpur College has made a start and shown the way. It will doubtless turn out the higher class mechanic, who will secure the best position in the motor-car industry. But we see no reason why some of the energy which is spent in preparing youths for an underpaid and over-crowded commercial career, or even for the service of that grim step-mother the sea, should not be diverted to training young men in the principles of motor-car driving and tending. The new industry, our readers should remember, is only just beginning, and limits are not readily assignable to the developments that may confidently be expected in it. Everywhere the machine is replacing the old agencies. The taxicab and motor bus are on their way hither. The conquest of the air is at hand; and the men who will be wanted and paid to drive the dirigible balloon, the aeroplane, and the airship are not those who sit at desks and write figures on paper. In this, of course, we are looking somewhat ahead; but the plain fact of to-day in Calcutta is that good chauffeurs are highly paid and difficult to obtain. Some of the local engineering firms who engage in the motor-car industry would do well, we think, to have training schools in their shops for the education as motor-car mechanics of young men of good character and physique, of whatever caste, colour, or nationality, who are not afraid to take off their coats and stand at a lathe. Nothing would popularise and extend the industry so much among the classes who are potential car-buyers as the certainty of finding a reliable driver as easily as they can now hire a respectable coachman. As matters stand, there are many—as great a number, it may be, as that of those who own cars—who cling to their obsolete horse gharries because they constantly see their bolder friends victimized by self-styled mechanics who are neither competent nor honest. The car is always out of order; the car cannot run round the maidan without a breakdown; the car drinks petrol at the rate of a gallon a mile; the chauffeur is never at hand when he is wanted. Nothing, we repeat, will so promote the trade in cars as the assurance for the owners of an adequate supply of drivers who can be trusted to perform their duties steadily and intelligently. There should be enough enterprise in the capital of India, European or Swadeshi, to seize and develop this fine opportunity for doing trade a good turn, while providing useful careers for a large class of young men entering life. It would surely be easy to devise a scheme for an examination, under the auspices of the Engineering experts of the Sibpur and other Colleges, by which a diploma would be granted in return for the exhibition of a practical acquaintance with the principles of the internal combustion engine and the management of the motor car; and Municipal regulation might reasonably require such a diploma before it issued a license to drive.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLITICAL CRIME.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In the speech he delivered at Belvedere, Calcutta on Saturday, Sir Andrew Fraser put forward a plausible but as it seems to us, a very weak apology for the tardiness of the Government in adopting exceptional measures to deal with the exceptional situation in the Province under his charge. "Remember," he said, "that we are bound to establish the necessity for any changes we introduce; we are bound to show that the circumstances cannot be dealt with by the Law as it at present stands." This is, as we have said, plausible, but it amounts in effect to this, that the Government must give a convicting exhibition of their importance before they arm themselves with further power that outbreaks of crime will occur during the period in which the Government are proving the inadequacy of their powers does not seem to matter much to Sir Andrew Fraser; the point is to convince the public of the impotence of the Government to check such crime by application of existing powers. Of what use such a condition as he imposes can be we cannot imagine. It is true that it would restrain an administration inclined to be regardless of public opinion to insist that it should not arm itself with special powers until urged to do so by the general wish of the public. But an administration capable of over-riding instead of merely anticipating, public opinion would also be capable of deliberately failing to suppress political crime in order to establish a belief in the need for extraordinary measures. In the paradoxical experiment of proving powerlessness before acquiring further power failure means success and in this sense Sir Andrew Fraser's administration has been conspicuously successful. Any exceptional powers which his successor demands will be given with the cheerful consent of the public for the need for them has been very practically demonstrated and the only unfortunate thing is that some of those to whom the need for special measures against anarchists was brought home with the greatest force have not survived to give him support in asking for more effective weapons.

Sir Andrew Fraser's apology is the result of some confusion of thought. He doubtless had in mind the general principle that in a country in which the policy of the Government is not automatically controlled by the popular vote, it is specially desirable that every effort should be made to ascertain public opinion and to be guided by it. Had his apology been one for delay in introducing some piece of legislation affecting the ordinary activities of the people in civic or social life, trade, commerce, or industry, it would have been unanswerable. On all such legislation there will be differences of opinion and probably a conflict of interests. But among sane persons there is not the least difference of opinion as to the necessity for stamping out political crime. The question is merely one of means, and be it remembered that all the while this question is being discussed crimes of this character will go on being committed. Now on this question the Government are most competent to decide, and they should decide promptly. The administrator who in face of a riot anxiously sets about holding a referendum on the question whether the rioters ought to be fired upon or addressed sympathetically on the moral beauty of non-resistance is simply incapable of performing his duties. Still worse is the administrator who waits until destruction of property or loss of life have "established the necessity for the change" from "buk" to buckshot as a means of suppressing the riot. It will be seen from a telegram we publish to-day that the "Times" holds that the powers at present possessed by the Government of India are adequate if only exercised efficiently. Most Anglo-Indian journals and some of the most reputable Indian papers agree, however, in thinking that special powers are required to deal with the situation in Bengal, and the joint proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which are given in detail in a telegram, to-day have general support among the European community in Bengal, as they will have elsewhere. But there was no reason for waiting for these proposals. It is for the Government to discover and sent about remedying a lack of weapons in the their armoury before the public has serious cause to complain of the deficiency.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 24th November give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of rice generally in progress. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujaval and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oilseeds in Daskroi taluka, and wheat and late sown cotton in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Rice, wheat, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and maize in Modasa petha. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Daskroi taluka, of jowari and rice in Viramgam taluka and of rice in Dholka and Parantij talukas. Sowing of wheat completed in Dhandhuka taluka and in progress in Modasa petha, of wheat and barley in Dholka and Sanand talukas, of wheat and rabi jowari in Viramgam taluka, of wheat and gram in Parantij taluka and of wheat, gram and barley in Daskroi taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season sufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing in progress. Gram and other rabi crops have germinated and are in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking-water supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of pulses in progress. Threshing of cereals continues. Cotton and early sown pulses promise well. Irrigation of tobacco and other crops in full swing but their area restricted. What crop in good condition and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition. Cotton in flower and early jowari in ear. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot and petha and fair to poor in A'mod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week; for current month 1 cent at Surat, in the district 27 cents at Valod. Rainfall generally sufficient, but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice continues in Pardi and Olpad talukas and completed elsewhere. Cutting of grass in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas and the completed in Valod petha. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Maudvi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Pardi, Chikhli and Jalalpur talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of late crops in progress in Wada and Shahapur talukas and Jawhar State. Threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Cutting of grass in progress in Bassein taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Harvesting of early crops completed and of late crops almost completed. Threshing commenced all over the district. Showing of rabi crops commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fedder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of late crops almost completed. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

No rain during week. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition, Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting of rice completed in Karwar taluka and Bhatkal petha and continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in Karwar, Ankola and Honavar talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week; for current month 23 cents at Parola, none elsewhere. Rainfall for season sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. No signs of rainfall. Kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops completed, except that of jowari which is in progress In some talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good, of rabi crops fair in dry land and good in irrigated land, and of cotton fair to good. Picking of cotton progress. Threshing of bajri commenced in Pachora taluka. Rabi sowing completed. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of rice and kharif crops continues in Navapur petha and of jowari and bajri in Nundurbar taluka, and of jowari almost completed in Shirpur taluka. Threshing of bajri in progress in Sindkheda taluka. Jowari crop damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka and gram in parts of Nundurbar taluka. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Dhulia, Taloda, Nandurbar, Sindkheda and Shirpur talukas and commenced in Sakri and Shahada talukas. Germinated rabi crops improving in all talukas, but those in Sindkheda taluka withering for want of moisture. Rabi sowing in progress in Sakri taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient, except in parts of Sindkheda taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate, except in Sakri taluka where it is diminishing.

NASIK.

No rain during week. More rain needed for rabi sowing everywhere, except in Igatpuri taluka and western parts of Kaluan taluka. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Chandor, Nasik and Yeola talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed, except in Igatpuri and point talukas where it is in progress. Rabi sowing completed in Niphad, Nasik, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas and in progress elsewhere. Rabi crops in good condition in Nandgaon taluka but not hopeful in Sinnar taluka and withering in Malegaon taluka. Fodder supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Malegaon talukas, where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Rain needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in Koparagaon, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Jowari crop in light soils withering for want of moisture. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain still needed in parts of the eastern half of the district and in parts of Junnar taluka and Ambegaon petha for rabi crops. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Harvesting of late sown rice crop in progress in Maval tract and of bajri nearly completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Maval tract. Area under rabi crops 38 per cent. more than normal in Bhimthadi taluka. Bajri crop damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Sirur taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week for current month 4 cents at Sangola, none elsewhere; one more shower needed throughout the district. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops in good condition but require rain urgently. Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder adequate. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

No rain during week; for current month 8 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 60 cents at Javli, none in three talukas and two pethas. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition but need rain especially in eastern talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain, except in low lands and soft soil. Area sown with rabi crops adove normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor, and of rabi crops fair to poor. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami, Muddebihal and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha, but is being supplemented by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 28 cents at Gokak, minimum 3 cents at Hukeri. Rain generally needed. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Parasgad, Chikodi and Belgaum talukas. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Harvesting of rice continues. Sowing of late crops commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion; cotton promises fairly well. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week; more rain needed in two talukas. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in three talukas. Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in five talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week. Bajri and jowari being harvested. Wheat and gram being irrigated. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, and other rabi crops in good condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Harvesting of rice and irrigation of cotton and castor-oil seed plants continue in Kadi division. Threshing of kharif crops completed in Baroda division and Padra, Tilakwada, Dabhoi, Songhad, Wakal, Kamrej, Palsana, Visnagar and Kodinar mahals. Sowing of poppy seeds continues in Sidhpur mahal, of wheat in Petlad, Velacha, Kadi, Kalol, Mehsana, Dehgam and Patan mahals and of rabi crops completed in Baroda, Navsari, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Tobacco being irrigated by well water in Siswa mahal. Picking of tobacco leaves commenced in Petlad mahal. Picking of cotton continues in Shianagar, Amreli, Dhari, Kodinar, Damnagar and Khambha mahals. Sugarcane crop being irrigated and in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor in Palanpur State. Sowing of gram in progress in Radhanpur and Palanpur States. Germination of crops satisfactory. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

No rain during week; for current month 40 cents at Nakhtrana. Cotton in pods. Cotton and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi taluka and jowari crop in fair condition except in parts of Abdasa and Mundra taluka; other crops in fair condition. Sowing of wheat, barley and rapeseed in progress in Jakhau, Mandvi and Mundra talukas and completed in other talukas. Harvesting of bajri completed in all talukas; that of sesamum completed in all talukas except Jakhau, Mandvi and Mundra talukas where it continues, and of pulses in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair in Bhachau taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

MAHI KANTHA.

No rain during week and current month. Threshing of kharif crops completed. Sowing of rabi crops progressing. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition.

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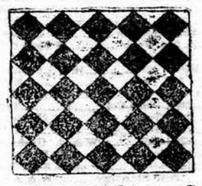

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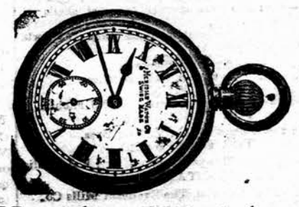

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KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

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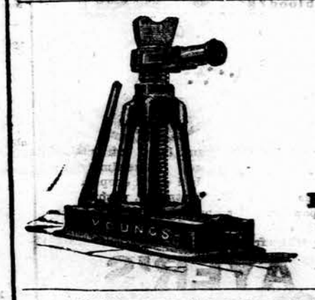

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dizziness or slight, defects of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, so successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of a suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Feroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360, being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal pension fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service, and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustum Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The proceedings commenced by the examination of the plaintiff, Feroz Jamshedji Mulla.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said he was appointed as Chief Inspector by Mr. Harvey in October 1904. It was over the head of forty persons senior to him. He superceded Mr. Pinto, who was Acting Chief Inspector. He continued to act as Chief Inspector until 31st May 1907. While he was Chief Inspector, he got the water revenue increased by Rs. 1,04,000. With regard to his position, witness said that he occupied a respectable position. He was well connected. Regarding his duties as Chief Inspector, he used to go round the wards for seeing the distribution of water and the water supply. He always used to accompany in his rounds an Inspector of the ward. In his time for some months Mr. Bruce was the Water Engineer and then Mr. Sherring. After his round of duties in the morning he used to get back to his house at 11-30 and then at half-past one he used to attend the Municipal Office where he used to deal with the reports of the Inspectors of the Water Works Department. At about 3-30 p.m. he used to get the heights of water from different reservoirs. These were summited to the Deputy Engineer of Water Works for orders. It was his duty to be personally present at the fire of which he gets notice. He had a telephone at his house supplied by the Municipality. He had seven ward Inspectors under him. Each Inspector, had four or five Sub-Inspectors, two "Chaviwallas" and about a dozen coolies. Ward Inspectors had to look after the mains and sluices and submit reports. Sub-Inspectors had also to attend to fires. The Water Department is part of the Executive Engineer's Department. Mr. Hall was the Executive Engineer, but he was not conversant with the Water Department. Witness did not see Mr. Hall on any business, but he used to see the Municipal Commissioner every day. It was a standing order from the time of Mr. Harvey and he used to see the Commissioner every day till the end of his service. His pay as Chief Inspector rose from Rs. 200 to Rs. 230 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance. Mr. Hall objected to his appointment as Chief Inspector. Witness said that he recollected the fire in Sitaram Building which was on the 7th June, 1907. He got information at 8-30. He was then just at the door of Mr. Sherring at Alexandra House, Apollo Bunder. He was just leaving Mr. Sherring's house. He made a report of the fire on the 10th June, 1907. At the time when he made the report, the facts were fresh in his mind. Mr. Sherring informed him of the fire and asked him to give the necessary orders. He immediately communicated with Gowalia Tank Chowky and enquired if the men had already gone to turn on Tansa water to the Fort. He got a reply that the men had already left to open the Fort supply. He then forthwith started for the scene of the fire. He went there in a victoria. It was two or three minutes after he got the alarm and he reached the scene of fire after 13 or 14 minutes. When he reached the scene, he found there was no water and he went up to the telephone on the second floor of the Crawford Market, to make enquiries of the Gowalia Tank men who informed him that the pressure at Chowpathy was 55lbs. He returned to Sitaram Building and made arrangement to increase the Tansa pressure in the Esplanade main. Seeing that was no good supply he went to the Floral Fountain sluice. Altogether there are about five sluices there, one is at Queen's Statue, the other at Church Gate, and the others remaining supply water to Colaba and others. The scene of fire was crowded with people. He found the chaviwallas closing the Colaba sluice. They said they had already closed the Church Gate sluice. He then ordered the chaviwallas to put the key in his gharry so that he might open the sluices. When he first went to the fire it was about 8-47, Bombay time and about 8-51 he despatched the chaviwallas to the Floral Fountain, and within 7 or 8 minutes after that he himself reached the Floral Fountain. After making other necessary arrangements, he got back to the scene of fire, after he had opened the Queen's Statue sluice. When he thus got back to the fire he found there was ample supply of water. Witness then gave an account of how he had executed the orders of Mr. Sherring.

Continuing witness said that the immediate cause of the water not coming on to the fire was due to the Queen's Statue sluice being closed. This he informed Mr. Sherring who then verified his statement. Witness said that he always used Bombay time.

At the Floral Fountain, one Bala was on duty there witness questioned him about the non-supply of water to the fire. Subsequently he made his report about the fire. After that report he was suspended Then he made a further report. On the 12th of July, he was dismissed. Witness said that he was not guilty of any carelessness or neglect of duty. He denied that he was unfit to cope with any emergency.

FURTHER CHARGES.

Regarding the further charges mentioned in the written statement, witness said there were no truth in these charges. He did not take any money from Mr. Vakil; nor did he misappropriate the amount alleged against him. Witness said he had contributed from time to time to the Municipal Pension Fund, but he did not know the exact amount. After his dismissal, he did not get any job, for everywhere he was told that he cannot get any situation unless the remarks passed against him by Mr. Edwardes were disproved. Witness contended that he was wrongfully dismissed by Mr. Edwardes. Regarding the sluice valves witness said some of them were permanently closed for the purpose of dividing the supply. Witness said that he was not on good terms with Mr. Pinto. From the time he was appointed to act as Chief Inspector, Mr. Pinto was hostile to him. He was paid up to the 27th of June 1907.

The Judge: Did you know anything of these further charges.

The witness: I never knew anything of them my Lord. I saw them in the written statement only Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said at the time he was dismissed, his pay was Rs. 230 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 50.

Here Mr. Lowndes tendered one month's salary in lieu of notice to the plaintiff which was rejected.

Continuing witness said his salaries had always been paid monthly and there was no specific agreement as to notice being given on either side. He based his claim for 12 months' salary, because he was a permanent servant of the Municipality. There were many Municipal servants who were not permanent. They were only temporary and could therefore be dispensed with within 24 hours' notice.

Who told you that you would be a permanent Inspector? Did anybody tell you?—I do not remember.

Continuing witness said that he tried for jobs elsewhere; he applied to Messrs Kursetji Muncherjee for a job, but he did not get a job. It had nothing to do with his betting proclivities. Witness said that he had contributed to the Pension Fund and he cannot say whether it was for 4 years and 2 months, unless he referred to the records. Witness said that he cannot contradict that the Pension Fund contributed by him amounted to Rs. 108-5-3.

Did you say in the notice of suit that you wanted to claim Rs. 40,000, from the Municipal Commissioner?—Yes.

Was it on the ground of defamation? Yes. At that time I thought so.

You have now dropped your claim for defamation? Yes.

You divide your damages now by Rs. 10,000? Yes.

Witness said that he had no property, but he had little money. He inherited from his father about Rs. 4,500. Since he left Municipal service, he did not pay any income-tax.

BETTING TRANSACTIONS.

When did you begin to bet? About 10 or 12 years ago, in cash.

Continuing witness said that about 3 years ago he began book-betting (on credit). After the row of 1906 when Mr. Sheppard told him not to bet, he did not do it. The Commissioner told him not to attend the racecourse. He did not bet, but he told his friends to bet for him.

Did you not promise to Mr. Sherring that you would not bet any more? I don't remember, but I might have told him so.

Counsel then showed him a letter in which he solemnly promised that he would not attend the racecourse nor would he have anything to do with betting.

Continuing witness said that after that he did not bet or attend the racecourse. He was betting very heavily in September 1906. He came into debt not on his own account, but on account of others. He was unable to pay this amount, because others did not pay him. In December 1906, he was posted as a defaulter when he was book-betting. He was keeping a book which he afterwards destroyed. Questions as to who the others were, witness said they were his friends.

Who were those friends? I cannot disclose their names.

You made any step to recover your money from any of them? Yes.

Did you take any promissory note from them? No.

And you destroyed your betting book? Yes.

UGLY SUGGESTION.

Continuing witness said that his friends being the owners of horses, they could not bet for themselves. Questioned as to whether it was not an ugly suggestion, witness said it was not. He said he had a banking account at this time with the National Bank. His account began in January 1906.

Witness said that when he sent the chaviwallas, he did not know whether water had arrived at the Sitaram buildings.

Further hearing was then adjourned to this day.

DITMAR'S LAMP ESTABLISHMENT.

Yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, in the Bombay High Court, was heard the case, in which Haji Ismail Haeam, a large property-holder, sued the Gresham Life Insurance Company, Limited, Bombay Branch, through its agents and representatives, Messrs Croft Mody and Co. The parties are neighbours in Esplanade Road, Fort. Plaintiff is the owner of the property known as R. Ditmar's Lamp Establishment; while the defendants, who have purchased the adjoining property, known formerly as the Santoke Building, have pulled down the old building, and are erecting on the side, a substantial four-storeyed structure for the location of their offices, and so forth. Between the two buildings is a partly pulled down wall, which the plaintiff avers is a party-wall; while the defendents claim exclusive ownership to it. Last week, the matter was called on before the learned Judge. He, with the parties, and their counsel, and attorneys, went to see the wall in question, and fixed the hearing of the case, by consent, till yesterday.

The plaintiff, said that the defendants were pulling down the old (Santoke) Building; the wall between had remained. For consiberably over twenty years, the plaintiff and his predecessors in title, had enjoyed the use of the dividing wall between the two buildings, the pulling down of which was stopped for the present. The defendants gave him a notice of their intention to pull down the wall, in reply to which the plaintiff said that they were not entitled to do so. Were the defendants permitted to pull down the wall, considerable damage would be caused to the plaintiff's building, and to the effects of his tenants. The defendants should be restrained, therefore, by injunction from pulling down the wall; or, from intefering with the plaintiff's use and enjoyment of it. The plaintiff also prayed, that the wall should be maintained as a dividing-wall between the buildings.

Mr. Kaikhushru J. Mody, Managing partner in the firm of Messrs. Croft Mody and Co., agents in Bombay of the Gresham Life Office, in the course of his written statement, denied that the wall was a party-wall. The land, he said, was the defendants; also, the buildings on it. The defendants were constructing a stronger and more substantial building on the side of the old one; the walls of the new building must be of sufficient dimensions to support the steel girders, and the roof. The plaintiff had no easement of the wall; the pulling down of it would not cause damage to his building, or to his tenants' effects. Portions of this wall had often been pulled down without at all causing damage. By defendants' constructing a stronger wall than the present, the plaintiff and his tenants would be in better security and position. In the act of pulling down, the defendants had informed the plaintiff, every reasonable precaution would be taken; a temporary corrugated iron structure would be put up, until, the time the proposed new wall was ready. Were defendants prevented from proceeding with the work of pulling down, they would suffer serious damage. Assuming that the defendants were liable to damages, a pecuniary compensation would have offered adequate relief to the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants, the Gresham Life Office.

His Lordship allowed an adjournment to enable the parties to come to an amicable settlement.

Late in the evening, the parties went into his Lordship's Chambers, and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Setalvad signed a consent decree, which was adopted as the decree of the Court. It was to the effect that the wall in dispute belonged to the defendants, and was on the defandants' land. This wall is to be pulled down and rebuilt after the defendants' building is finished in its complete former condition. The screen on Ditmar and Co's establishment is to be taken out and re-fixed by the defendants. Each party to bear his own costs.

ORDER AS TO COMPENSATION QUASHED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. J. A. G. Wales, District Magistrate of Broach, in a case against Mahomed Ismail. The accused was convicted by Mr. J. R. Jokagar, First Class Magistrate of Broach, of rash and negligent driving, and thereby causing injury to a human being, and was fined Rs. 50, or in default 7 days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, it recovered, Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

On the afternoon of the 18th July last, the accused, who was a licensed shigram plier in the City of Broach, drove his shigram so rashly and negligently on the Jana Bazaar public throughfare, without shouting or ringing a bell as a warning to passers-by, that he was likely thereby to endanger or cause hurt to any human being; and did cause hurt to the complainant's son, aged about five years, who was passing along the road. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Wales, in his reference to the High Court, remarked that the hurt caused to the boy was very trifling, but as it might easily have been more serious, he did not press for a reduction of the sentence. The point to which he wished to draw the attention of the High Court, was the order of the Magistrate awarding compensation to the father of the boy for the injury caused to him. This order was illegal.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence of imprisonment, in the default of payment of fine, to six weeks (see section 65 Indian Penal Code.) Following criminal ruling No. 26 of 1895, and I.L.R., 21 Madras 74, the Court quashed the order as to compensation.

POLICE COURT.

VISA OSWAL BANIAS.

Authority of Shettias Challenged.

Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, delivered judgment in the case in which Khetu Doongar charged Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo and five others with criminal intimidation and defamation.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused who is the head of the Thanakwasi Visa Oswal Bania section, and Mr. Devraj Tockersey who is the head of the Derawasi section of their community, being colleagues on the Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association, were making use of their dual position in supporting each other by excommunicating those who in any way were opposed to them. On the 28th May last, the complainant alleged, the accused asked him to sign a document which he was not bound legally to sign.

He was also asked to use his influence and settle a High Court suit and a Police Court case against Devraj Tokersey. As the complainant refused to comply with both these requests, he was excommunicated by the first five accused. The sixth accused pronounced that order at the meeting informing those present that he had been duly excommunicated. He further proclaimed the orders to others who had not attended the meeting.

The defence on the other hand was that in consequence of disputes amongst the grain-dealers of Kandawadi frequent unseemly quarrels and police proceedings took place. The first accused was asked to bring about settlement which he agreed to do, provided both the sections of the community agreed to pay their phodas to each other. A document was drawn out to take signatures of the Kandawadi grain dealers on it. It was further stated on behalf of the defence that the complainant was asked to prove certain allegations he had made against a certain member of the caste and when he failed to do it he challenged the authority of the Shethias and the caste. He was very rude and insolent at the Caste Meeting and was therefore excommunicated after due formalities had been observed.

In delivering judgment his Worship remarked: Even if it be admitted that Khetu was asked to sign the document under pain of excommunication there is nothing wrong in the Shethias demanding that the phodas be paid to the proper party and not to the seceders and that it is a recognised payment to the leaders of the caste, and the Shethias could make their own arrangment to levy it. With regard to the charge of defamation I must admit that an order of excommunication is "per se" defamatory for it lowers the character of a persen in respect of his caste which is included in explanation 4 attached to section 499 I. P. C. But it is not defamation under exception 7 if the order is passed in good faith by a person having lawful authority over another. With respect to the incident of 28th May last I have no doubt that Khetu Donger was excommunicated not because he declined to sign a paper, not because he had brought an unfounded complaint against another, but because he was rude to the shethias and insulted them.

The Court holds on the ground stated that the two charges of defamation against all the six accused must also be held as not proven and the accused are ordered to be acquitted on all the three charges, Section 258 C. P. C. Before concluding my remarks in this case it only remains to observe that Khetu Doonger, though ostensibly put forward as the complainant, is only a tool in the hands of a powerful faction who have combined themselves to effect a rupture in the caste and to defy the authorities of the Shethias. The Court is of opinion that the institution of the caste if properly worked and regulated is a beneficent and useful institution and it hopes that nothing done or said in this case will weaken the authorities of the Shethias or give any countenance to the rival movement set up by Hirji Bhojraj and Teju Kayia.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Question of Jurisdiction.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cass, Chief Officer of the Persian Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Majidi" appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Morgan Kegan, the second officer.

The charge against the accused was that on the morning of the 6th instant while the steamer was in the Jedda harbour, he (the accused) threw a tumbler at the complainant, which struck him just above the right eye, causing a cut.

The accused in his statement to the Court, said that he was a German subject. On the morning in question the ship's doctor, the third officer and himself were conversing about the Roman Catholic religion, when the complainant interposed and remarked that nobody would know anything about the Catholic religion unless he went to Rome. The accused asked him not to interfere, when the complainant jumped up, abused him and called him a "square head", i. e. a Dutchman. As he repeated it, the accused picked up a glass of water with the intention of throwing the contents at the complainant but the tumbler slipped from his hand and fell on complainant's shoulder. The accused admitted having then struck the complainant twice with his fist, and said he had been provoked to commit the assault. He was a born German and the complainant had often called him a "square head."

In answer to the Court, the complainant said he had no evidence to prove that the accused was a British subject.

His Worship in discharging the accused said that under the provisions of section 686 of Act 67 of 1865 Victoria, Chapter 63, when the accused was not a British subject, the offence must have been committed on the high seas. In the present case, the alleged offence was committed neither within the jurisdiction of this Court, nor within a British dominion, nor on the high seas, but in Jedda harbour and his Worship was of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Bapu Janu and V. S. Martin, formerly in the service of Mr. A. M. Jiwanji, with theft with using as genuine a forged document, and with abetment. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the second accused. Mr. Sullivan stated that on the 30th October last a cheque was stolen from Mr. Jiwanji's pocket by the first accused, and filled in by the second, the amount entered being Rs. 1,500. The cheque was then presented to the Bank of Bombay by the first accused at the instance of the second, and Rs. 1,500 were drawn from it. The signature on the cheque was a false one. Subsequently one of the accused cashed a curreney note for Rs. 1,000 from the Paper Currency Office. The case was remanded for a week, the accused being ordered to be kept in the lock-up of the Court.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shaikh Husein Shaikh Mahomed, driver of motor car No. 979, was charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner and also with failing to report the occurrence to the police. The complaint was that on the 16th instant Gungabai, a Hindu woman, was knocked down by a motor car on the De Lisle road. The driver stopped his car but seeing the woman unconscious, he drove away. The woman was subsequently removed to the Hospital by the police. Inspector Cauty then made inquiries and found out the driver. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, ordering that Rs. 25 be given to the injured woman as compensation.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Lovers of the Bard of Avon will have a unique opportunity afforded them in the forthcoming visit to the East of the famous Shakespearian Artiste Mrs. Bandmann Palmer. For many years her position on the English stage has been an assured one and her Companies, the training schools of many of the greatest and most prominent actors and actresses of modern times. She started her career on the same day as Mrs. Kendal at the old Amphitheatre, Liverpool, and from that day on they have been bosom friends. Graduating to the Lyceum, she assumed the position of star leading lady for three years, a position afterwards filled by Miss Ellen Terry. One of her greatest successes dates from those days, viz., that of Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" in which she created an enormous impression on Press and public alike. In these three years she played the leading roles in every Shakesperian production. During that time she married and together with her husband, who was also starring in the principal Shakesperian characters, went to the Adelphi where they produced that great play "Proof" which ran for 365 nights, an absolute record in those days. They afterwards toured the world with phenomenal success. She was universally recognised everywhere as the greatest actress that ever visited America and Australia. Her performance of "Lady Macbeth" is recognised to-day as the finest ever seen on a London stage. Amongst noted actors and actresses who have played in her company at various tours may be mentioned the late Sir Henry Irving, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and no doubt a great share of their later success must be placed to excellent training received under Mrs. Bendmann Palmer. She is the only English actress who has appeared on German stage and played in the German language. Whilst in Berlin a special command performance was given before the late Emperor Frederick and the Empress at the Palace and he was so delighted that he personally congratulated her and later sent her a medal and a personal autograph letter. The medal is unique, having a solid gold base with four black pearls at equal angles. In the centre is the letter "F" in diamonds surmounted with an Imperial Crown cut from a single ruby, this is only one out of many such decorations. She also played the "School for Scandal" before the King and Queen of Saxony and was personally complimented by their Majesties. She is coming out to the East purely to see the country and the people and at the same time to play Shakespeare for the first time in her son's new and palatial theatre at Calcutta. She returns to England at once on the completion of this short tour. The whole of her company are artistes of recognised efficiency and ability whilst her wardrobe is valued at a lakh of rupees. We are sure that a record-breaking trip will be the result of her visit and that her trip to India will be marked by packed houses such as have never been seen before. That she is an actress worthy of such a reception cannot be for one moment doubted and we trust Bombay theatre-goers will throw off their usual lethargy and appreciate this treat. The plans are to be opened at once at Messrs. Rose and Co. and no doubt in a week or so will be found well-supported by all lovers of Shakespeare.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Standardization of weights and measures in India is a question about which there appears to be a favourable concensus of opinion everywhere. The Government as well as the public do approve of the step in theory, but its introduction into practice seems to be as remote as ever. During the ceaseless course of his indefatigable efforts in this connection, an esteemed friend of mine has come across a Chinese Edict on this subject. It will serve to prove the utility and importance of the subject, and so pave the way for an early introduction of standard weights and measures in India.

I herewith forward for favour of publication a copy of the said Imperial Edict of the Chinese Government, and beg to solicit the favour of your active sympathy in bringing to the notice of Government our universal desire to have standard weights and measures for all India. Indeed, when China has shown so much life, India, the once parental source of all Oriental civilization cannot afford to lag behind. We all deplore that we have not a common tongue to bring us all more closely together; and while the efforts of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha and other kindred associations in this behalf are refreshingly welcome there is no reason why we should not bestir ourselves to have, throughout India, a common system of weights and measures.

The system of standardization will, it is easy to see, simplify our every day transactions and trade-business. The question deserves strong agitation and serious attempts to convince all concerned of its practical utility. The subject is of course such as will easily induce the British Public as also the Government of India to co-operate with us, if only we move in the matter somewhat seriously.—Yours, etc.

P. N. DESHPANDE.

Sholapur, 25th November.

CHINESE EDICT.
Published October 9th, 1908.

There were originally five standards of weights and measures, but in process of time the old system has gradually come to be disregarded. Each province is a law to itself and officials and private persons can use any license they please. The result has been that names no longer correspond with facts, and confusion and uncertainty prevail. Abuses have arisen in connection with money payments between officials and people. The inconveniences to trade and commerce are many. Opportunity is given to dishonest runners and unscrupulous tradesmen to eke out an oppressive profit at the expense of the common people and the trading classes. This is no way to show trustworthiness and respect for law. It is commended that the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in conjunction with the Board of Finance, shall within six months frame a uniform system of weights and measures, proposing rules for its extended application and shall apply to the Throne for a Decree sanctioning and promulgating them. Thus trade and industry will be benefited and the welfare of the people advanced.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

At 11 o'clock A.M.

For Judgment.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart and others—Craigie L & Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

96-91 Captain V Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Nenbai and others Little and Co Payne and Co M B Chothia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

Inre-Ind Co Act 82 Mansuklal J and H Inre Indian Cos Act 1884—and inre the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Co Ld vs Gopaldas Govindram Petitioner Thakurdas and Co.

376-08 Metha D and D Thaker Hari Kanji vs Nasserwanji Frothers Wadia G and Co.

751-08 T B Mehta and Rannu vs The G I P Ry Little and Co

706-08 G B Mehta D Sakhidas vs The G I P Ry Little and Co.

728-04 Crawford B and Co Sonabai widow vs R Chatoorchand.

462 08 Mulji and K T M Nathoobhoy vs J D Khambatta and others in persons.

327-07 Smetham B and N Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and others.

492-08 Ardeshir H D and Co N M Cama vs F D Taraporewalla N M Cama.

751-08 Mehta and Anna Rannu vs The G I P Ry Little and Co

475-08 Khanderao and L Babha Ibrahim Dada vs Khatizabai widow and others Smetham B and N.

135-08 Bhaikar K and G Makbil bin Abdool vs Jaboo bin Mahomed Payne and Co.

709-08 Mirza M and N The Advocate General of Bombay vs M Toon Gakar and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

572-08 Smetham B and N Halimabai vs Saleh Mahomed.

573-08 Jehangir and S A Vulji vs Abdool H S Jeewanji Tyabjee D and Co.

665-08 Ardesher H D and Co J Sirdarmal vs H O Coates and M Daphtary F and D.

Inre Act Madhowji K and C Charles Brown and Co vs Swadeshi Steam N Co Smetham B and N.

44-08 Mulla and M M Jal vs Rama Jadoo Patel and another M B Chothia.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai widow and others Kanga and P Part heard.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

113-06 Madhowji K and Co Haridas Morarji and another vs Valji Soonderji and others Dicksit D S Tyebji D and Co Little and Co.

Long Causes.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossbhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

322-08 Mulla M Kapadia Bros the firm vs LalbhaiMohunlal Tayebji D and Co.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomanji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co for postponement.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrajlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1908.

THE PEERS AND THE PUBLICANS.

THE Licensing Bill, which the Unionist Peers resolved to reject without discussion, thereby, as reported this morning, incurring the condemnation of Lord Crewe, is a measure for the amendment of the existing law, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer piloted through the Commons. Its object is to provide for the compulsory reduction, within a specified period, of the number of on-licenses upon a uniform scale operating throughout England and based on a ratio between licenses and population, or the number of persons per acre. Where there are two persons or less per acre it is proposed that the on-licenses shall not exceed one to four hundred persons and when there are more than two hundred persons per acre, one license to a thousand persons. A certain amount of latitude is given to meet exceptional cases when the normal resident population is no index to the real requirements of a locality, but it is calculated that, if the measure passes into law, between thirty and thirty-two thousand on-licenses will be abolished—rather more than one-third of the total existing at the present time. Compensation is to be given for the extinction of licences, but the money is to come from a levy on the trade. The time-limit provided is "as long as or longer than the time which would suffice for a prudent trader who was carrying on his business with a due regard to its special character and peculiar risks, to make adequate provision against the disappearance at its close of that part of his profit which was attributable to the monopoly value of the licence"—in other words, fourteen years. Justices are still to be the licensing authorities, except in large boroughs, where special Committees will exist, but with regard to new licenses new machinery is contemplated, the parochial electors having the power to decide.

The measure was stoutly opposed in the Lower House and the action of the Unionist Peers is not without precedent, for when Mr. Asquith moved its second reading, Mr. Cave submitted an amendment "That this House declines to proceed further with a measure which, while failing to promote the cause of temperance, violates the principles of equity." Needless to say, in a House which has such a strong Government majority the amendment was lost, but it gave the key of the opposition and doubtless led to the adoption of the resolution which, as Lord Crewe remarked, "did not redound to the credit of the Upper House." The measure has been widely discussed both inside and outside Parliament, one of its most strenuous opponents being our late Governor, Lord Lamington, who, without entering into the details of the Bill, wrote an article, ten pages long, in the columns of a prominent periodical, on its two main principles—(1) that temperance is promoted by large reductions in the number of public houses and (2) that temperance is further promoted by multiplying the restrictions upon, and the regulations of, the trade in such houses as are permitted to exist. Lord Lamington argues that if these be the aims of the measure they will be defeated and that the way to promote temperance is to improve public-houses, not merely to reduce them in number to an artificial and mechanical ratio of population. One drinking den in a town might be a hot-bed of intemperance, whereas twenty public-houses of the right sort might not be productive of intemperance at all. The difficulty, his Lordship thinks, is "to know what number of houses may be held to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public. The Act of 1904 would seem fairly to attain this end and to reduce the number of houses to correspond with public needs. The Bill before Parliament dictated by a zealous but mere section of the people, would blindly sweep away houses to a degree detrimental to the true interests of temperance."

There is much to be said in favour of Lord Lamington's arguments though we do not anticipate that they will prevail. His second point—that temperance is promoted by multiplying the restrictions upon the publican's business has not a sound basis any more than the principle of mechanical reduction—is no less open to dispute than his first. But his observation that the restrictions on the public-houses will force men to join clubs is indisputably true. We know that when the licensed opium dens of Bombay, in which men could not consume more than a prescribed quantity of the drug, were closed, clubs were formed wherein a man had as much liberty as in his own house. And the closing of public houses does not cure habits of drunkenness except among the bar loafers, who would be unable to lay in a private store for consumption in a club or at home. The man who would quench his thirst with a couple of glasses of beer if a public-house were available would carry home whisky, as being more easily portable, and it is improbable he would restrict himself to two or three glasses. In proof of this Lord Lamington cites the fact that Wales and Scotland are countries with Sunday-closing and they both of them have more drunkenness than England, in which Sunday-closing at present takes a very modified form; yet England has more drunkenness than continental countries where there is no effort at even the most modified form of Sunday-closing. Under the new Bill the privacy of clubs is to be invaded by plain clothes police officers, of superior rank albeit, and it is conceivable, police officers being what they are, that very grave abuses of power will occur. Our telegrams to-day show the rejection of the measure by the Lords is regarded as inevitable. Their own Bill, therefore, whose object is to promote temperance by improving public-houses and insisting on landlords being licensed victuallers in the fullest sense of the term instead of mere purveyors of alcoholic beverages, is likely to be adopted. The proposals of this measure have much to recommend them, for though interfering considerably with the publican they avoid inconveniencing his customers and, as seems probable, this measure will constitute the sum total of Temperance legislation, at all events until after the dissolution, which Mr. Sydney Buxton announces—on whose authority we are not informed—will not take place for another two years.

THE INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

THIS week was seen the meeting of the Governors of Madras and Ceylon for a full discussion which is taking place with the President of the Railway Board and the authorities of the South Indian and Ceylon Railways as to the long-talked of Indo-Ceylon connection. There is everything to be said in favour of the line being constructed and practically nothing to be said against it, for though much has been said of the danger of the heavy current in the Paumben Channel, competent engineers affirm that the line will be quite safe whether constructed on a continuous causeway or over bridges which will only serve to concentrate the current into the narrow passage which is now used by native craft. The conference will take place at Mandapam which is the present terminus of the Madura-Paumben branch of the South Indian Railway. Beyond that rails have been laid on Rameswaram from Paumben to Daneshkodi, so that the connection of the island with Mandapam will put the matter forward to such an extent that all that remains to be decided is whether the extension to Manaar shall be taken in hand. It is reported that the Colonial Office has authorised the immediate construction of a line from Madawachi on the Anuradhapura line in Ceylon to Manaar, and in view of this it is hard to believe that the two remaining gaps, one about a mile at Mandapam and the other thirty-eight miles across Adam's Bridge, will be left as a barrier to extensive use of the route. The cost has been estimated at two hundred and eight lakhs but when consideration is given to the enormous amount of traffic which would then be carried to Ceylon in ships destined for farther ports and carried across the connection it seems that there can be little doubt that the line will ultimately yield a handsome profit even at that cost of construction. In addition the line would have an enormous coolie traffic for several months of the year. These things will no doubt be assessed at their true value at next week's conference. There is one other matter which will have to be given the most careful consideration. The question of the gauge on which the connection between Mandapam and Paumben is to be built is also of importance. The Ceylon railway system is built on a standard of 5 feet 6 inches and the South Indian Railway system to metre gauge. If therefore the line on Adam's Bridge is ultimately constructed there must be a break of gauge at Manaar unless the link is built so that it can be adapted to broad-gauge requirements. That, however, would not connect the Ceylon broad-gauge system with the Indian broad-gauge system unless some railway from Paumben connecting with the Indian broad-gauge system were constructed or converted to the broad-gauge.

THE HAPPY FOX.

IN an interesting article on Foxes and Badgers, contributed to the *Times*, we are asked to believe that a "fox living in a hunting country must have a pleasant life." And the reasons given for this doctrine are certainly attractive although they are grounded on a purely material foundation, such as: In a truly sporting county, the fox has few enemies, plenty to eat, and even if he be killed, his end is speedy, for he does not survive the knocking over by the leading hound more than five seconds. This optimistic reasoning seeks further to prove that the fox, except when the hounds get uncomfortably near him, is not even frightened or at all put out by being hunted. A fox, in the course of a good run, has been known to whip up a hen or a duck, and carry it for quite a long distance, showing a detachment that means not only a cool head, but the hope he cherishes of making a good supper when the hunt is given up. He may, of course, have presumed on complicating the scent, or his accurate perceptions may have told him that it was a bad day for scent, one in fact that gave him even chances of escape. However that may be, fox-hunters will be glad to know that the fox is in no danger of extermination, no matter how active hounds may be nor how often he is coaxed out into the open to play the leading part in the good old English sport. There are, it appears, 214 *pucca* packs of foxhounds in Great Britain, and if these do the business they are maintained for, they should account for forty foxes every hunting season, thus terminating the happy lives of 8,560 victims yearly. This does not give the sum total of sudden deaths, for harriers often hunt the fox, and the country people in non-hunting counties destroy many in the interests of their farm-yards. Nevertheless the fox will hold his own for many a year and Mrs. Reynard will bring up her three or four cubs annually, supplying them successfully with the varied food they fancy, in which rabbits, rats, mice, frogs, beetles, moles, small birds, game and fat poultry play their parts. The fox reared in a wild, open country always gives better sport than his brother who loafs round villages. The country fox leads a healthy life, taking plenty of exercise, and practising his skill and energy in capturing the rabbits and other wild animals that supply his daily wants. He leads a fairly innocent life, too, according to the farmer's standard of what the morals of a fox should be. And when he comes to the supreme moment, the day of his final run, he affords excellent sport, his robust physique enabling him to "keep it up" for a long time. As for the other, the village loafer, he hides about in the day-time, prowls round at night, picking up a precarious and degrading living, stealing fowl, meat, offal or anything he can get, grows fat and heavy, has none of the excitement of a good run, for being familiar with every hole and drain in his beat, he gets there every time before the hounds do much more than start him. It is not for us to say which way foxes would vote if asked to pump for the wild, simple life or a village and farm-yard existence. The opinion of the huntsman and his hounds might not exactly coincide with his predilections.

THE Bank of Bengal rate yesterday was raised to six per cent.

Government paper 3 1-2 per cent. is quoted at 9 4-7 and the Bank D. D. 1s. 3 29-32d.

MR. GEORGE OWEN WILLIAM DUNN has been appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Vernacular paper, the "Sandya," names Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee for appointment to a new post, as member of Education, upon the Viceroy's Executive Council.

A TELEGRAM to the "Englishman," from Tezpur, reports that death sentence has been passed upon the murderer of the late Mr. Glass.

THAT important work, the Shwebo Canal, is now nearly completed, and its revised estimates, which considerably exceed the original ones, have been definitely accepted.

THE "Statesman" reports the arrest yesterday of three extremists on the route of the Viceroy's procession through Calcutta, to Government House, and their subsequent release after examination. Special precautions are being taken to guard Government House.

DURING the week ending 24th November nine chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, of which four were shipped to Cutch-Mandvie and five purchased by the Farmer at Sholapur. During the week 187 1-2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 24th November was 590, giving a death-rate of 29·83 per annum per thousand as against 32·97 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·68 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers; 5, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 3, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 141, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 29, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 30, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 246; Hindu low caste, 59; Musulman, 148; Parsi, 16; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 503 as against 469 the corresponding period of last year, and 438 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

QUEEN MAUD'S SHOPPING.

Melba Becomes a Suffragist.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

INSTEAD of the traditional November fog we are revelling in blue skies and a spell of mild weather that is driving the furriers into the Bankruptcy Court.

Such a November has never been known, say the meteorological experts, and what with it and the autumn session town seems as full as it was in May and June.

Things are not so gay, however, for trade is depressed, unemployment is great, and though nearly everyone is in town they are putting up at the hotels for economy and few of the town houses have been opened.

Entertaining in consequence is of the intimate and impromptu character. Every night dozens of smart little dinner parties take place at the hotels, but balls and big receptions are out of season.

The presence of the Queen in town this week has made a distinct difference in the West End trade. The knowledge that Her Majesty and Queen Maud of Norway would be shopping and visiting the picture galleries brought throngs of fashionable people into Bond-street.

QUEEN MAUD'S SHOPPING.

Queen Maud is making her annual visit to her old home and possibly Christmas will find her at Sandringham.

Yesterday she journeyed down to the King's Norfolk home with Queen Alexandra and her little son Prince Olaf. The Prince and Princess of Wales are also due at Sandringham to-morrow, their children being already at York Cottage, so the family party for the King's birthday, which will be celebrated on Monday, will be complete.

Queen Maud has already had a busy time in the shops. Not only does she replenish her wardrobe during her winter stay with the Queen, but she does a good deal of Christmas shopping as well. Queen Alexandra, like the King, follows Queen Victoria's system of having a selection of Christmas gifts sent to Buckingham Palace from which she makes her choicee but Queen Maud enjoys visiting the shops in person and very nearly every day this week she has spent an hour or two in Bond-street.

A NECKLACE OF SPLINTERS.

The King has just had made to his order a necklace of splinters for Queen Alexandra—splinters, I hasten to add, from the great Cullinan diamond.

The task of cutting and polishing this, the largest diamond in the world, is reaching completion. As is always the case in diamond cutting, the stone in its final stage is but a fraction of the original size. In this case, however, the seven "splinters" of the Cullinan have each been cut and polished and have now been worked into a handsome diamond necklace and pendant. Six stones of uniform size form the necklace, and the seventh, which is considerably larger, is the pendant. The Cullinan itself will be set in the Royal Crown.

PRIMA DONNA AS A SUFFRAGIST.

Mme. Melba, the famous prima donna, is the latest arrival in the suffragist camp and great is the joy of the leaders at her acquisition. It is Mme. Melba's recent tour of the great industrial centres of England that has induced her to publicly announce her views on the suffrage question.

"Wherever I have been," she said to me yesterday, "it is the same. Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool, everywhere the poverty of the woman worker has cut me to the heart, and I believe that their condition would be better if women had the vote. It is a question of humanity."

Mme. Melba also says that she has faith in the wisdom of the legislators of her native Australia, where the vote has been given to women, and asks why a power that is given to her butler and gardener should be denied to herself.

Mme. Melba's great rival at Covent Garden, Mme. Tetrazzini, is also actively interested in woman's work, but up to the present she has not come forward as an avowed suffragist. An enthusiastic adherent, famous as Melba in another branch of the world of music, to the militant section of the cause of the suffragettes, is, however, Mrs. Alice Needham, the famous composer, whose songs are sung by English-speaking people all over the world. She writes the war songs of the movement, and her "songs for suffragettes" have had a sale at least equal to that of a popular pantomime song.

PRINCE OLAF'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

It is safe to say that Prince Olaf is the most envied boy in the United Kingdom, or rather will be at Christmas. When little "Olaf" saw the King on Monday he sprang into his arms, but warm as was his greeting it would have been warmer had he known what His Majesty had planned to delight his grandson at Christmas.

The King's gift to Prince Olaf is a wonderful model of a railway system, which has cost a small fortune to construct. The present was installed in the nursery of Buckingham Palace to-day and in every detail is an exact reproduction of a real railway. There are double sets of rails with many sidings, and at various points along the lines are switches by means of which the locomotives can be transferred from one line to another. Leaving the little model station, the miniature trains pass through tunnels and cross bridges. Clusters of pretty little cottages can be seen from the windows every now and again, and a little red-roofed village with a church spire rising above marks the end of the journey. A crowning touch of realism is a field in which twenty-two little leaden figures are playing football.

The Teddy bear, which was the most popular toy last Christmas, has been completely ousted this year by the tumbling bear, a weird woolly animal with an amiable smile. Once it is wound up it simply refuses to stop tumbling about.

Another very popular present this Christmas will be the latest doll's house, which is a very elaborate affair and costs £25. It is a model of a villa of nine rooms, and contains a bathroom and a kitchen range.

WOODEN WEDDING CAKES.

The revival of the wooden cake is the latest news. At least so say the learned authorities, and among them are chefs from Royal palaces and fashionable hotels, who make up the committee of the Food and Cookery Exhibition opened at the Horticultural Hall this week. But what is a wooden wedding cake, members of the younger generation may ask, and with reason, for it is thirty years or more since it flourished as an institution. Until the sixties and the seventies, so one of the leading chefs responsible for the Exhibition told me, couples who completed the first ten years of married life celebrated the event by giving what were known as "wooden wedding" parties and of course no such party was complete without a wooden wedding cake.

In order to foster the tendency to revive this fashion the Exhibition authorities have offered prizes this week for the best wooden wedding cakes. These cakes took the form of elaborate representations of fallen tree trunks and branches moulded of Genoa and Madeira or other cake, covered with icing and cleverly dyed to look like the bark of a tree. A fallen oak tree in brown icing faintly tinged with green had the initials of a wooden wedding couple cut on the sugar stump of one of the broken branches of the tree. Another cake took the form of a trunk of a silver beech.

INVALID MENUS.

What to give to an invalid is a problem which often sorely perplexes the best of housewives, for an invalid is apt to be a little fastidious, the appetite wants tempting by variety, and yet the dishes must be of a nourishing character and easily digested. The Cookery Exhibition is fertile in novel suggestions for tempting invalid trays furnished by the nurse cooks at the hospitals. From St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for instance, there came this little menu:—Beef tea, fried fillets of soles, caramel pudding, wine jelly and barley water. Beef tea, bouchees of oysters, champagne jelly and lemonade with egg composed another menu. One of the pupils at the Westminster School of Cookery suggested:—beef tea, boiled chicken and white sauce, apple snow, almond custard and lemonade. Rather more substantial was one of the invalid's trays sent from the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital:—steamed fillets of sole with sauce, cabinet pudding and wine sauce, poached eggs on spinach, beef tea and barley water.

Many of the famous chefs on the committee of the Food and Cookery Association tour the hospitals giving lessons in cookery to the nurses, and the exhibits in the invalid section of the Exhibition indicates how much the nurses have profited by their instruction.

THE CHORUS GIRL'S CHANCE.

The number of alliances between the peerage and the stage which are such a feature of modern days have led to an extraordinary glut of stage aspirants. As many as fifteen hundred applications from would-be chorus girls were received by the manager of a leading West End theatre in one day recently, and this state of affairs has lead two of our leading musical comedy managers, Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Seymour Hicks, to hit upon a novel scheme.

Mr. Edwardes and Mr. Hicks seem to have hit upon the idea simultaneously. They invite every stage aspirant throughout Great Britain to send them their photographs. From these photographs a selection will be made by the public of the most beautiful, to whom salaried positions, worth in some cases £5 a week, and training will be given.

Of course, neither Mr. Hicks nor Mr. Edwardes have openly placed among the advantages of their scheme the fact that the stage is the matrimonial bureau of the peerage, but none the less it is a fact that nine-tenths of the applicants who write for positions in the chorus do so in the hope of making a good marriage like other Gaiety girls and Seymour Hicks beauties before them, and it will be interesting to see if this latest development will result in more sensational marriages.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

Elphinstone Bioscope.

THERE were good houses to witness the complete change of programme at the Hippodrome, yesterday, where the Elphinstone Bioscope continues to hold its own against the many competitive shows on the Maidan. The pictures exhibited yesterday were very interesting indeed, and some of them most amusing. The first series of the several pictures illustrative of the Stadium sports comprised the following, which gave the spectators a very good idea of what actually took place, and were very much appreciated, especially by those who were not privileged to witness the events themselves:—

The March Past of Athletes, Massed Drill, Bar and Roman Ring Drill, High Jump, Swimming Competition, Water Polo, and Diving from a Height.

We would advise those who have not gone as yet to find their way to the Hippodrome this evening, at one of the sessions, as these pictures will not be exhibited again.

The comic element was supplied in the following pictures, which will also be exhibited this evening and are well worth seeing:—

Thomas and his Baby, A School Friend, Involuntary Farman, and A well paid Situation.

The Management announce another complete change of programme to-morrow which will comprise the second series of the Stadium sports among others. There will also be a Matinee at 5 p.m. for the special benefit of the little folk and an extra session between 11-15 and 12-15 for those who cannot attend the earlier sessions.

One very noticeable feature of the show is the arrangement of the music to suit the subjects of the pictures exhibited.

THE Paris newspapers publish the text of a manifesto by the Socialist Council General of Labour, says Reuter, protesting against the trial at Corbeil of the men who were arrested in connection with the rioting there in July, and calling upon the working classes to rise in order to prevent a judicial crime.

FIRE ON A LINER.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Engine Room Staff Cut Off.

GROUNDED SHIP EXPLODES.

EUROPEAN PASSENGERS SAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The burning liner "Sardinia" was beached. She was kept off the harbour owing to the danger of the powder-magazine exploding.

Thirty Europeans and forty Arabs were saved, and twenty-three Europeans and about one hundred Arabs, most of whom were pilgrims, were drowned.

The Captain and crew behaved gallantly.

The Captain was drowned.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The "Sardinia" disaster was witnessed by thousands on the shore.

Volcano-like eruptions of smoke and flames took place when the liner struck the rocks.

The crews of the warships took a most active part in the work of rescue. The high sea and falling spars made it dangerous for pinnaces to approach, while the terrified Arabs remaining on board refused to jump into the sea.

The vessel was enveloped in flames amidships within ten minutes, and the hatches were blown off, killing many.

The engine-room staff perished below, escape being cut off. The engines were kept going until the "Sardinia" grounded.

LATER.

It now transpires that all the European passengers on the "Sardinia" have been saved with the exception of a child.

NO ELECTION FOR TWO YEARS.

The Lords and the Licensing Bill.

LIBERAL PRESS EXASPERATED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Lord Crewe, in moving the second reading of the Licensing Bill in the House of Lords, said that the procedure in connection with the meeting of Unionist Peers, at which it was decided to reject the Bill before discussion, did not redound to the credit of the House.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

In a speech at the National Liberal Club last night, Mr. Sydney Buxton, referring to the Licensing Bill, said there would not be a General Election before two years.

The Government would refuse to be dictated to by the House of Lords.

LATER.

The Liberal papers are exasperated at the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Licensing Bill.

The "Daily News" urges the swamping of the Lords with new peers.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Reforms Forecasted.

INCREASED CONSTRUCTION NECESSARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A discussion on Navy Estimates is proceeding in the French Chamber.

M. Picard, the new Minister of Marine, was cheered for his speech, forecasting reforms in the administration and improvement of the artillery.

He insisted on the necessity for greatly-increased construction of heavy ships besides torpedo boats and submarines.

A motion, urging the introduction of the reforms, was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

LATER.

The French Army Committee has adopted the proposal of the Government to increase the number of artillery regiments from 40 to 64 and the batteries from 506 to 634, thus giving each Army Corps 120 guns instead of 92.

ENGLAND'S SAFETY.

Lord Roberts' Bombshell.

BRISK DISCUSSION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The discussion of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Roberts' motion continues briskly in Germany.

Numerous technical articles by military experts have been published, in which varying opinions are expressed of the feasibility of the invasion of Britain.

THE CULLINAN DIAMONDS.

Big Stones Deposited in the Tower.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The two largest of the Cullinan Diamonds have been placed in the Tower.

Ultimately one will decorate the Sceptre and the other the Orb.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The Boycott Question.

AMBASSADOR TO QUIT CONSTANTINOPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Unless the Turkish boycott of Austria ceases before 2nd December, the Austrian Ambassador will quit Constantinople on a prolonged holiday.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Generous Party Concessions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Runciman, in moving the second reading of the new Education Bill, said he hoped that the settlement would be permanent.

No side had been victorious and all had made generous concessions.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

Big Loan to be Raised.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Russian Government has introduced into the Duma a Bill authorising a loan of 450,000,000 roubles, which will be discussed with closed doors.

VIENNA UNIVERSITY RIOT.

Anti-Austrian Demonstrations.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY GUARDED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

As the result of the riot between German and Italian students at the Vienna University, anti-Austrian student demonstrations have taken place throughout Italy.

The students yesterday made a demonstration at the Austrian Embassy in Rome which was guarded by troops.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY FUND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The King of Siam has given £200 to Lord Curzon's Oxford University Fund.

£130,000 have hitherto been raised.

AMERICAN MARATHON RACE.

Dorando Beat Hayes.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Dorando, the Italian, who came in first in the Marathon Race at the Olympic Games, but who was disqualified, has beaten Hayes, to whom the British Race was awarded in a Marathon Race at New York.

LATER.

In the New York Marathon Race Dorando maintained a lead of a few feet throughout and won by sixty yards.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

No Material Change.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 26.

To-day's bulletin, by Major Evans and Captain Lucas, is as follows:—"There is no material change in Her Excellency's condition."

VICEREGAL GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The following will be the guests at Government House, Calcutta, during the coming cold weather:—Sir G. and Lady Maude Warrender, Mr. R. and Lady M. Loder, Mr. Frank Lawson, the Hon'ble H. and Mrs. Brougham, Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, also Lady Lansdowne and her brother, Lord Frederick Hamilton, who was on Lord Dufferin's Staff in India.

Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, with their family and Staff, are expected on January 28th.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Loss Rs. 2,00,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

A fire broke out in the heart of the Burra Bazaar, Calcutta, at 10 o'clock this morning, shops dealing in piece-goods, aniline dyes, and sulphur and miscellaneous goods, being destroyed to the value of two lakhs of rupees, and but for the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade the matter would have been far more serious.

DEATH OF MR. LUIGIPOBDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. Luigipobda, late manager of Cornaglia's branch, Poona, died yesterday at Poona after a short illness. He was very well known here and also in Bombay, and his somewhat sudden death will be regretted by his large circle of friends in both places.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

New Measures Framed.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

VICEROY'S TOUR CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Lord Minto presided at a prolonged meeting of His Executive Council at Government House, Calcutta, to-day, at which the proposed measures against anarchism are understood to have been framed.

It is now notified officially that His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to cancel the remainder of his tour and will remain in Calcutta.

Bomb Thrown at a Train.

FULLER DETAILS.

A YOUTH ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

It now appears that the train at which an explosive was thrown last night, had in it, besides Mr. Hume, the Government Prosecutor, Mr. Reid and a Mr. Bothwick, also numerous Indian passengers.

The explosion was heard as the train was going over a level-crossing near No. 4 gate, outside Agarpara. No damage was done, but considerable excitement was caused amongst the passengers, who reported the matter at Barrackpore. The matter is now under investigation.

Mr. Reid's statement in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway bomb, is that he was reading at the time when he heard a loud explosion, but on looking out all he could see was a volume of smoke. He also noticed a strong smell of powder and pulled the communication cord, which refused to work.

It was not therefore until Barrackpore was reached that the investigation could be held.

The Divisional Inspector, with the subordinate staff, went to the spot where it was believed the explosion had taken place, and found the fragments of a large cocoanut shell, a quantity of jute, several iron spikes, some revolver bullets and some round bullets of the kind used in muzzle-loading guns. All the fragments of the infernal machine were collected and despatched to the Government Chemical Examiner for analysis.

The carriages of the train were examined yesterday morning at Kanchrapara Station by the police, but no signs of their having been struck by the bomb were detected.

According to Mr. Reid's statement, which was recorded at the Barrackpore Station by the Railway Police, it seems probable that some one had attempted to throw the bomb in to a second-class carriage, as when he looked out of the window, he saw the smoke close to his compartment. The culprit must have missed his aim and fled in the darkness into cover, which is easily provided by the jungle in the vicinity of the scene of the occurrence.

LATER.

The "Indian Daily News" reports the arrest of a youth, named Jiban, in connection with the bomb thrown at a train on Tuesday night last, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

A story was current in Calcutta to-day to the effect that a bomb had been thrown at No. 4 Down Chandpore mail train when entering Barrackpore Station last night; but enquiry shows that it is a mere confusion arising out of the incident at Agalpara on the night before last and has no foundation in fact.

Trial of Choudhury.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The trial of Jotindra Nath Roy Choudhury for the attempt to murder Sir Andrew Fraser, before Mr. Justice Stephen to-day, was a very brief affair.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, Captain Camersi and others appeared as witnesses, but Choudhury pleaded "guilty," and Mr. Jacob, for the defence, asked only for mercy and claimed that his client had been led to the act by scurrilous newspapers and that he was repentant.

His Lordship, in addressing the accused, said:—"Jotindra Nath Roy Chowdhury, you have pleaded 'guilty' to the offence with which you are charged. Everybody must feel the deepest regret that a young man of your station in life should find himself by his own act in the terrible condition in which you now stand. But the act which you committed was as wicked an act, from every point of view, as it is open to any man to commit.

"Under the circumstances of the case, which I have carefully considered, I should consider that I should fail in my duty if I passed upon you a sentence for any term shorter than the maximum allowed by the law. The sentence upon you accordingly is, that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

"I have considered your youth, and on account of your youth; I do not think transportation will be a suitable punishment."

His Lordship ordered the revolver to be destroyed and Chowdhury was then removed.

The Alipore Trial.

FURTHER EVIDENCE ADDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

In the Alipore trial yesterday, Mr. Norton read the translation of a long letter, written in Bengali, to Arabindo Ghose, from an Indian in Vancouver, which declared that Japan could not deliver India or be its friend.

Superintendent Cregan was again in the witness box.

AN INVESTOR'S CLAIM.

Sequel to Arbuthnot's Insolvency.

JUDGES DIFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

To-day at the Madras High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Miller delivered two separate judgments differing from one another in appeal against the order of Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency in the proceedings relating to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company's insolvency. The facts of the case are that one K. V. Ramaniah Pantulu, Revenue Assistant, Vijiyanagram Samasthanam, had in fixed deposit in the late firm Rs. 4,700, which amounted to Rs. 4,934-7-0 on 16th October, 1906, the date when the amount became due. On the 8th idem the depositor wrote to the firm asking them to return the money to his brother-in-law, B. Narasimha Rao, at Rajahmundry. The firm replied they would do so. On the due date they sent the first half of currency notes for Rs. 4,930, money order for Rs. 4-7, as instructed. Narasimha Rao acknowledged its receipt. But before the other halves of the currency notes were sent the firm suspended payment. The Official Assignee was thereupon applied to, but said he could do nothing in the matter without the order of the Court. An application for the return of the notes was then made to the Commissioner in Insolvency. But his Lordship dismissed the application.

The Chief Justice held the mere sending of half notes did not amount to a transfer of possession of the property in the other halves and that setting apart of the half notes did not amount to an appropriation of property, that there was no direction to appropriate the debt to any specific purpose, therefore no trust was created, and that all that the creditor wanted was payment of debt due him. In this view his Lordship dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Miller held there was something like an assignment of equity when it was represented to the creditor that he might keep the half notes as security for the return of the other halves. In this view his Lordship allowed the appeal with costs.

Under section 15 of Letters Patent the appeal stands dismissed with costs.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Entertainment at Trivandrum.

DEPARTURE FOR CAPE COMORIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

Lord Kitchener was entertained at a State Banquet at Trivandrum yesterday. H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore proposed the toasts, first of the King Emperor, to whom he affirmed unflinching loyalty, and next of the distinguished guest to whose fame he alluded in felicitous terms.

This morning His Excellency started for Cape Comorin, accompanied by Colonel Dawson, Commandant, Nair Brigade, and broke journey at midday. At Oodagherry Lord Kitchener inspected the tomb of Captain Dlanoy, the famous Dutch soldier who commanded the Travancore forces one hundred and fifty years ago.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Tinnevelly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

The Governor of Madras and staff arrived at Tinnevelly to-day. In replying to the several addresses of welcome presented, His Excellency referred to sedition and anarchy in the country generally and to the recent disturbances in Tinnevelly in particular, and said he was inspired by the words of the addresses with confidence and hoped these riots were but transitory ebullitions of misguided sentiment and that confidence in sobriety, self-restraint and good feeling of citizens will not in future be misplaced. The Governor then referred to various schemes for improving sanitation of the town, etc., alluded to in several addresses.

RAILWAY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. W. A. Inglis, Chief Engineer, Bengal, retired from the 5th proximo.

Mr. S. C. Tomkins, Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway, has been granted combined leave.

Mr. R. N. Dracott Tacey is appointed Travelling Auditor, E. B. S. Railway, on probation.

AN HABITUAL CHEAT.

Behan Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

John Lewis Behan, a European, who described himself as a journalist and bookmaker from Johannesburg and who was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate with being an habitual criminal and cheat, was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment, accused having failed to furnish security for his good behaviour.

SNOW has commenced somewhat early in the N. W. Himalayas this season and the higher range around Simla received their first fall last night.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Breaking of the Clouds.

There are not wanting signs to-day of the close approach of a satisfactory settlement. Cable advices from India show how meetings are being held in every place of note, and the Indian mail to hand indicates how seriously the Indian newspapers are studying the question of the position of British Indians in the Transvaal, and how they are bringing their readers to a proper perception of the state of affairs, and the lesson to be derived therefrom. It has been remarked that India is not nearly so awake to the inwardness of the present Transvaal situation as South African Indians are prone to think. It is impossible, however, to accept that view, when we learn that a meeting was recently convened in the Punjab, presumably at Lahore, whereat five million Mussulmans were represented. The seriousness of this news may be gauged from the fact that there are comparatively few Indians in the Transvaal who hail from the Punjab, and that that Province is the recruiting ground of a large portion of what is best in the Indian army. There can be no doubt but that the current of affairs in the Transvaal must greatly influence the feelings of loyalty in many quarters in India, at a time, especially, when it is felt that the Government of India is generally out of touch with Indian sentiment. It is not difficult to understand how this influence comes to be felt, since Indians generally cannot be expected to make fine distinctions when they are informed that, notwithstanding the explicit terms of the late Queen-Empress's Proclamation the Imperial Government can now state that it is impossible for it to interfere in the affairs of a self-governing Colony. Be that, however, as it may, there is no doubt whatever but that Indian feeling is rapidly rising over the Transvaal question.

And signs are not wanting, too, of an awakening in London on a large scale. Lord Ampthill has announced his intention of raising a debate on the question shortly in the House of Lords. Members of both Houses of Parliament are to wait upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to urge the claims of the Transvaal Indians. Great activity on the part of Mr. Ritch and the South Africa British Indian Committee is only to be expected. Lord Crewe has stated that he himself is in favour of the Indian claim to have the free entry of a limited number of cultured men of their own kind to minister to their higher needs. The Rev. Mr. Meyer has raised the problem out of the rut of ordinary politics by his passionate denunciation of the method of treatment of passive resisters and conscientious objectors in the Transvaal, as exemplified by the case of Mr. Gandhi.

All these things are good, but they are not everything. We learn with the greatest satisfaction that the Transvaal Indians are much encouraged by Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment and the message that he has sent them from Volksrust Gaol; for it gives them the opportunity of showing to the Government that they have assumed entire control of the position, that the leaders are staunch, that the followers are loyal, and their certainty that, with Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment, a settlement is brought materially nearer. That, after all is the greatest asset—the self-assurance, the self-confidence, the self-reliance, without which it is impossible for a community to thrive and achieve its just ends.—"Indian Opinion" (Natal, October 31).

AWAY WITH THE HAWKERS!

BARBERTON'S AMBITION.

The "Transvaal Leader" of the 21st ulto., reports:—A special meeting of the Barberton Chamber of Commerce was held to discuss the question of hawking as affecting trade in the district. The Chairman said that the existing law did not afford the protection to trade which the Chamber for years had been striving for, and it was necessary to urge the Government to legislate to protect the country traders. Parties of hawkers made a business of visiting the outside mining centres at intervals during the month, and secured the bulk of the native trade.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Loveday, regretting that representations on the subject had not been made to him during the session, as he might have persuaded the Administration to introduce an amending Ordinance dealing with the matter. As the law stood at present, it was impossible to prevent the abuse complained of. He would suggest, with a view of securing an amendment of the law, doing away with hawkers altogether, except perhaps the ordinary pedlar in municipal areas.

Correspondence from the Law Department was read, giving the following opinions in reference to trading on mining grounds:—(1) The occupier of a stand under the Gold Law has the right to order off any person trespassing on the stand so occupied; (2) the same rule applies to claimholders; (3) a hawker is not restricted by his licence to trading upon public roads.

A resolution was passed asking the Government to amend the Hawkers and Pedlars Act so as to place hawkers and pedlars on such a footing as to equalise the responsibilities borne by the European storekeepers in having to keep up respectable and proper establishments wherein to carry on their respective businesses. It was also carried that the resolution be submitted to all other Chambers of Commerce in the Transvaal for their earnest support and co-operation. A committee was appointed to draft a petition to be sent to the Government with a view to removing these grievances.

Mr. Bayly drew attention to a statement that was circulating, that in connection with the sale of stands advertised to take place in a few weeks' time it was the intention of certain Asiatics to acquire interests in some of the stands for the purpose of securing trading sites. The chairman was asked to interview the District Registrar with a view to ascertaining what truth there was in the statement so far as applicants were concerned.

NOTES ON THE TRANSVAAL STRUGGLE.

Realising that the struggle may continue for yet a considerable time, the community is showing a commendably practical spirit. Collections are being widely made, and considerable sums have lately been contributed to the funds of the Association. As in every movement of importance, so here the war-chest and its contents require most careful attention, but the financial genius of the community finds ample scope for discovering ways and means. Its resources are far from being exhausted and the people look forward quite calmly to a prolongation of the fight.

On Sunday last, Mr. Gandhi was removed from Volksrust Gaol to the Fort, Johannesburg, he having been subpoenaed as a witness for the Crown in the case of Daya Lalla, who was charged with using a forged registration certificate, the case being now sent to the Criminal Sessions for trial. Mr. Gandhi was removed in convict dress, in charge of a warder, in whose company he travelled to Johannesburg. A few members of the Committee of the Association had got wind of the removal, and met the train upon its arrival at Park Station at six o'c'ock in the evening. Mr. Gandhi, carrying his bundle of clothes in a large bag marked with the broad arrow, a basket of books, and, of course, wearing the convict suit, was then marched in custody, from Park Station to the Fort. It was then broad daylight, and the streets were filled with onlookers, some of whom recognised Mr. Gandhi, even in the hideous disguise that he wore. Mr. Gandhi, of course, wore the convict garb of coloured prisoners, a particularly conspicuous one. Doubtless all this happened in terms of the regulations, but it is typical of the anti-Asiatic policy of the Government that no instructions were issued that Mr. Gandhi should be transferred in civil dress, and taken to the Fort in a cab. So long as cultured Indian passive resisters and conscientious objectors are treated as though they were aboriginal native felons of the worst type, so long must this fight continue.

TOUTS IN COURTS.

Judge's Decision Disputed.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

The District Judge of Meerut called upon eleven persons to show cause why they should not be proclaimed as touts and ordered not to enter the Court compound.

He examined certain barristers and pleaders, who deposed that the persons called upon to show cause were touts and that they had offered them (the witnesses) cases, if commission were paid to them, but their request had been refused.

The Judge did not allow the persons called upon to show cause to cross-examine the witnesses, inasmuch as the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure did not apply to proceedings under the Legal Practitioners' Act.

The rule was made absolute, and the eleven persons were proclaimed as touts.

Four of them applied to the High Court to revise the order of the District Judge.

Justices Aikman and Karamat Husain have been engaged for the last two days in hearing their appeals, the chief point contended for being the right of persons charged to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr. Wallach for the Crown, submitted that the procedure was quite in order, and the District Judge's decision was based upon an exhaustive enquiry.

The Court reserved judgment.

MR. CLOUGH'S MURDER.

Confession of Murderer.

PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 26.

Alam Sher, the Police camel sowar, has made a full confession of the murder of Mr. Clough, orderly Ahmad Khan and Saba Singh, sowar.

The confession confirms previous statements as to the origin of his resentment. He waited till the camp was quiet, then taking the spade proceeded in turn to Mr. Clough's tent and those of the other two men, killing the occupants in their sleep.

Keen regret is felt by the people of the district at the loss of Mr. Clough.

The members of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee took the opportunity on the occasion of their meeting with Sir Louis Dane, when His Honour passed through Lyallpur, on Monday last, to express publicly their regret at the loss to the District of so just and sympathetic an officer.

Mr. Clough's funeral was attended by some 2,000 Indians and all the shops in Lyallpur were closed.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Colonel Gracey's Complaint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

A "Pioneer" special telegram, dated London, 25th November, states that Colonel Gracey, at a meeting of the Bengal North-Western Railway, complained that the Railway Board was apparently placing the interests of State-owned lines before even-handed justice.

They had offered for the construction of the Burhwal-Sitapur Line, terms that would involve a loss to the Company. The scheme accordingly had to be dropped.

CASE AGAINST LEONARD S. LOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, before Mr. Thornhill, Leonard Sumerton Love, of 58, Lower Circular Road, was placed on his trial, on a charge of having outraged Miss Olive Edith Blackwood, at Uma Oaran Dass Lane, on the 23rd instant, under circumstances already reported.

On the case being called, Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu, for the Crown, asked for an adjournment which was granted, until the 1st proximo. The offence being non-bailable, the accused was remanded to custody.

NEW ARABIC COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

It is announced that the Government intend to make an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Nadwat-ul-Ulema, the new Arabic College which is to be established here for the purpose of providing good education in the vernacular and one in which religion will play a leading part, also for the purpose of turning out good Arabic scholars. Sir John Hewett views this aspect of education in a very favourable light and the Mahomedan community greatly appreciates his help.

LUCKNOW ATHLETIC CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

It is proposed to form a Lucknow Athletic Club, the site to be the old Canning College grounds. The Maharajah of Balrampur, a keen sportsman, has promised Rs. 2,000 and the Rajahs of Mehmadabad and Jehangirabad Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Lucknow, and Mr. Jopling, Deputy Commissioner, are supporting the scheme heartily.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Executive Engineer.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Secretary to Government, Education Department, forwarded to the Corporation a copy of the report, which has already been published, of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay. In a letter to the Corporation, he remarked that primary education in Bombay appeared to the both deficient and defective, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council hoped the Corporation would now take the necessary action to place it on a more satisfactory footing. Regarding the establishment of a training college in Bombay, the Secretary stated that the Director of Public Instruction had been requested to submit a detailed scheme for such an institution, with an estimate of the cost involved.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it was resolved to postpone consideration of the subject till the next month's meeting.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Mr. James MacDonald proposed and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded that subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Governor in Council Mr. Joseph Hall be re-appointed Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality for a further term of five years.

Mr. MacDonald in moving the proposition said that to recount all the work done by Mr. Hall during his term of office as Executive Engineer would be to try the patience of the Corporation. He would not therefore recount it. Blame had been laid by some on Mr. Hall for the unsatisfactory condition of some of the roads in Bombay, especially as regarded the condition of Arthur Road. But the extenuating circumstances should not be lost right of. As regards Arthur Road, it should be remembered that a large storm water drain had been laid along the road which was partly responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the road. The qualities which the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola had attributed to Mr. M. C. Marzban on his re-appointment as Executive Engineer, he (the speaker) would claim also for Mr. Hall. He admired Mr Hall's accessibility and his courteous manners. As regarded age, he would say that age might tell upon some and might not tell upon others. It was a subject he would like to avoid. He hoped the Corporation would unanimously re-appoint Mr. Hall as Executive Engineer. It might be suggested that the appointment should be temporary for a period of three years, but they could not do it under the section. Besides it would be an insult to a gentleman, who had already held an appointment, to appoint him only for a temporary period.

The Commissioner said that he would like to make a few observations before the discussion proceeded any further. He understood that it was intended in view of Mr. Hall's increasing years to only grant that officer a very brief extension of service. After considering the matter very fully, he had come to the conclusion that the least the Corporation could do would be to give Mr. Hall an extension for two years. Of course while suggesting this he did not forget the statement that had recently fallen from Sir Pherozeshah to the effect that these renewable appointment were practically permanent. He (the Commissioner) still considered that they were by no means permanent appointments. He wished they were. He had strong reasons for asking them that the period of Mr. Hall's re-appointment should not be for a longer period than two years. The most immediate reason was that the Water Engineer had recently gone away and the Corporation who were anxious to get a highly-qualified Water Engineer were still in correspondence with Government on the subject. If Mr. Hall went away, the whole of the Engineering Department would be practically without a head, and he should have to transfer officers to the Engineering Department, who were not trained for the work. His second point was that Mr. Hall had finished his period of five years. The Executive Engineer had not been given the slightest intimation that his services would not be further required. It would not be reasonable now to inform him at a moment's notice that his services were dispensed with. There was no question that if they dispensed with his services without giving him proper and reasonable intimation they would create the impression abroad that they were harsh and inconsiderate to their officials. He (the Commissioner) thought that Mr Hall deserved their best thanks for the consistent excellence of his work.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was of opinion that after what had fallen from the Commissioner, they might appoint Mr. Hall for a further period of two years without casting the slightest reflection on the abilities of the latter. He (the speaker) had always held that Mr. Hall had considerably justified the appointment the Corporation had made. He had come in frequent contact with Mr. Hall and had found that he was generally acquainted with a number of subjects that came to be discussed before Committees, and that he possessed an extensive knowledge of those subjects, which covered the whole field of engineering. As regarded the question of age he thought age was a stern monitor under whose influence they all had to bend.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Mr. MacDonald thinks otherwise.

Sir Pherozeshah: Mr. MacDonald may think otherwise. He may have a different personal experience but that would only be an exception to the rule.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that the other reasons urged by the Commissioner were also good. They were contemplating the separation of the Engineering from the Water Department. But that would take time, and in the meantime they would be in very great difficulties if Mr. Hall also went away. He therefore moved an amendment to the effect that subject to sanction by the Government, Mr. Hall be reappointed for two years at the present salary under sections 74 and 75.

Mr. S. P. Pandya seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia thought sections 74 and 75 did not give them any powers to appoint the Executive Engineer for a lesser period than five years. He believed the amendment was illegal, as under the section as they could only make an appointment for a period of five years.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey believed it was permissible to treat the place as vacant and appoint Mr. Hall for two years and fix his salary. When the question of fixing Mr. Hall's salary came, he hoped they would pay attention to the resolution passed by the Standing Committee. Mr. Hall deserved the salary fixed by the Committee, in view of the very good services rendered by him.

Sir Pherozeshah's amendment, being put to the vote, was carried. It was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BURGLARS have entered the residence of the Rev. Penman, at Leander-road, Croydon, and stolen about £100 worth of old Sheffield plate. An entrance was obtained through the kitchen door, the family being away at the time.

LOYAL MOPLAHS.

Gathering at Ponani.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

As a sequel to the loyalist meeting held by the Thiyyans of South Malabar recently, the Moplahs had just held an equally remarkable meeting at Ponani under the auspices of their leading association, Maunath-ul-Islam.

Sahaba Sabha Saiyid Abdurrahma Mahomed Hydross Kunhi Seeti Koya Valia Thangal presided. He read a remarkable address to a very large gathering. He said that loyalty to the ruling power, no matter whether Christian or Mahomedan, was enjoined on every true believer, and then proceeded to outline the causes of the present unrest in India, praised Swadeshi, which meant the industrious development of India, but condemned Bengali Swadeshi as a spurious article. Referring to the fanatical outbreaks by Moplahs in the past he said he assured Government and the general public that the proper remedy was education. Enlightenment has at last been applied and the Moplah fits have ceased, never to return. He paid a tribute to Mr. Fawcett, now Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence, who, when in charge of the police of that district, after the 1896 outbreak, suggested the opening up of the country by roads and schools.

The following resolution was eventually carried unanimously amid deafening applause :—

"That this public meeting of Moplahs of South Malabar do hereby express their unswerving loyalty to the British Throne and their determination to stand by it in all contigencies. They hereby place on record their indignation at the sayings and doings of those who seek to subvert order and good government by preaching seditious and murderous doctrines to the detriment of the peace and prosperity of the land and their determination to do all in their power to prevent the influx of seditious germs on this Coast."

NEW GAS BUOY.

A Canadian Invention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

From the 1st proximo it is anticipated the Karachi Port Trust will have completed all arrangements to put up a new automatic 7 1/2 B acetyline gas buoy at the outer eastern end of the Karachi Harbour, which will be placed at a distance of 2,200 feet due east of the end of the breakwater and show a red occulting light. This buoy is adapted for river and harbour use, is the first of its kind in Indian waters (being hitherto very satisfactorily employed in Canada), and is in fact a Canadian invention patented by the International Marine Signalling Company of Ottawa. It is specially constructed to ride well in currents with a candle-power of 140, and is capable of going six months ordinarily day and night with one full charge of carbide of calcium. The illuminant is acetyline gas and the light should be visible from a distance of five to six miles.

R. I. M. S. "LAWRENCE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

The R. I. M. S. "Lawrence," with marine stores and three launches in tow, viz., the "Lewis Pelly," "Bahrein," and "Tickler," arrived at Karachi from Bombay on Wednesday and left this morning with the "Lewis Pelly" and "Bahrein" launches only for the Persian Gulf the "Tickler" remaining in Karachi harbour.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Refinery Urgently Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

Efforts are being made to interest the Taluqdars of Oudh in the development of the sugar industry in the United Provinces, one of the chief industries.

Its backward condition is due to the want of refineries. Cawnpore has a successful refinery; another is working successfully at Unao; and in the course of the present year another will have been erected at Allahabad.

A refinery is needed urgently in Lucknow, and it is hoped that the Taluqdars will come forward with funds to start it.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

One Surrenders.

THREE STILL AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

One of the escaped convicts from the Yerowda Jail surrendered himself last evening. In scaling the Jail wall he injured his leg and was unable to proceed very far. He secreted himself under a culvert not far from the Jail and saw a Jail warder pass by, called out to him, and surrendered.

Three other convicts are still at large.

THE Secretary of State has also placed two and a half million sterling of India Bills for twelve months at an average discount of £ 2 18s. 1 3-4d. per cent. The Secretary of State yesterday sold thirty-two lakhs of Council Bills out of forty lakhs offered. Another forty lakhs are offered for next week.

A WHITE Paper has just been issued giving an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Royal University of Ireland for the year ended March 31, 1908. It appears that the income for the year 1907, including a balance of £13,593 6s. 3d. brought forward from the previous account was £41,816 17s. 7d. The expenditure amounted to £27,007 17s. 5d., leaving a balance of £14,809 1s. 2d.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman I.C.S., resumed the execution of the duties of his Office as Judge of His Majesty's Hiogh Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th October.

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is appointed to be Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in the Okhamandal District and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, with effect from the 12th October vice Mr. A. Warden, deceased, pending further orders.

Messrs. Walter Robert George Smith, Harold Maitland Haslehust, Frederick Wernham Gerrard, and Herbert Gordon Lang to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation.

Messrs. F. G. Collet and H. O. Moore are confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem, with effect from the 16th and the 28th April respectively, subject to the condition that they shall not supersede the Assistant Superintendents of Police who joined the service in 1907.

Mr. E. Sands to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr. Chainrai Balchand, B.A., LL.B., reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. D. Healy, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months, in continuation of the privilege leave for three months from the 21st August.

Mr. J. A. Hoyes, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 10th November an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, is granted leave of absence for six months and a half with effect from the 8th December, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. E. Annett Supernumerary Chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, to act as Agricultural Chemist at the Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. H. H. Mann, D. Sc.

Mr. H. Crawford, substative pro tem. First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, in granted privilege leave for one month from 30th November or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara.

The Reverend P. R. Brinton, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay.

The Reverend A. L. H. Selwyn, B.A., is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Karachi.

Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave as shown below :—Study leave from 1st October 1908, three months ; furlough from 1st January, 1909, four months ; Vacation leave from 1st May. 1909, one month and 14 days.

Mr. P. Wren, M.A. (Oxon.), Headmaster, N. J. High School, Karachi, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Harold David Blanchard Sinclair to be Captain, vice Wyatt, transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 1st October.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Kershaw Dinshaw Khambatta, to be Surgeon-Captain, dated 16th September.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 12th November

Dr. J. S. Fraser to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, as a temporary measure, vice Captain C. H. S. Lincoln. M.R.C.A., C.R.C.P., I.M.S.

Mr. John Francis Byng Hart-Shorne, reported his arrival on the 20th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Albert Frederick Lucus Brayne, reported his arrival on the 20th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Satara.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed an extension for six months of his leave which has been commuted into leave on medical certificate.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, B. A. I. (Dublin), passed on the 21st October the Professional Examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, NOV. 26—Lieut. Anderson, S. Lanc. Regt. from England.
Maj. Pike, Staff, from England,
Capt. Thomas, 2nd Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Mansfield, 8th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Hewett, R. E. I. Rifles, from England.
Maj. Roome, 37th Lancers, from Nowshera.
Capt. Campbell, M. V. O. Corps of Guides, from England.
Lieut. Browne, 53rd Sikhs, from England.
Bt. Maj. Desausmarez, 122nd Darajet M. B., from England.
Lieut. Carey, 26th Jacob's M. B., from England.
Capt. Reynolds, 12th Rl. Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Young, S. and T. C., from England.
Brig.-Genl. Bond, A. H. O. from Simla.
Lieut. Coleridge, 38th C. I., from England.
Capt. Carr, 2nd Worcests, from Ahmednagar.
Capt. Lambton, Worcests, from Ghogar.
Maj. Ralston, Worcests, from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Fariell, Worcests, from Ahmednagar.
Col. Mitchell, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, NOV. 26.—Maj. Sweeney R. A. M, C. to Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Fariell, 2nd Worcest, Regt, to Ahmednagar.
Col. Mitchell, I. C.
Lt.-Col. Butler, A. V. C. to Bangalore.
Lieut. Walker, 25th Punjabis to Rawal Pindi.
Lieut. Phillimore, 17th Lancers, to England.
Capt. Robertson Glasgow, 39th Garhwal Rifles, to England.
Lt.-Col. Beever, R. A. M. C. to Dalhousie.
Maj. Pike, Staff, to Sealkote.
Capt. Campbell, M. V. O. Corps of Guides, to Mardon.
Lieut. Wood, R. A. M. C. to Bareilly.
Lieut. Sandes. R. E. to Meerut.
Maj.-Genl. Bayley, Army Dept. to England.

THE following note appears in the "Bengal Police Gazette."—The Inspector-General announces, with deep regret, the death of Sub-Inspector Nundo Lal Banerjee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who was shot dead in Serpentine Lane, Calcutta, on the evening of the 9th instant. During the short period of his service in the Department, the deceased had shown himself a most promising young officer. His career has been cut short by a most cowardly assassination ; but the Inspector-General believes that the sacrifice of this young officer's life has placed the seal of nobility upon the work which the Police are now called upon to perform, and will prove a lasting inspiration to his brother officers in the unflinching performance of their duty to them selves and to the State."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 22.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz, of the Secunderabad District Police, his brother, who is a constable in the Railway Police, Guards Abdul Aziz and Mavlana of the N.G.S. Railway, and a relative of the Sub-Inspector (all Mahomedans), who were committed to the Sessions and charged under section 330, I. P. C. with torturing a butcher named Ismail Sahib in order to extort a confession from him, were placed before Mr. E. B. Howell, M.A., First Assistant Resident, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, on which latter date the prosecution closed their case, when Mr. Battenberg, Barrister-at-Law, who defended the two Guards, Accused Nos. 4 and 5, urged that the prosecution had not established the charge against his clients and that they should be discharged. The Court having found that there was not sufficient evideuce against them, discharged Nos. 4 and 5, and for similar reasons also discharged. Accused No. 3 who, with accused Nos. and 2, was defended by Mr. B. Venugopal, B.A., B.L. In giving his evidence for the prosecution, Lieutenant Barclay Hill, Indian Medical Service, identified the certificate given by him to Ismail Sahib describing the nature of the torture to which the latter was subjected, and stated that the facts therein contained were all true. The Accused Nos. 1 and 2, Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz and the Railway Constable, respectively, will be tried next week. Mr. Krisnamachari, with Mr. Abdul Rahim, B.A., B.L., appeared for the prosecution.

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The labours of the Ladies' Relief Committee, of which Mrs. G. Casson Walker is President and Mesdames M. A. Hyderi and M. G. Naidu, Joint-Secretaries, are being brought to a close. Clothes and blankets, which have been supplied to no less than 25,000 sufferers, will no longer be supplied, and the volunteers who had so unselfishly assisted the Ladies' Committee will almost immediately be disbanded. Provision is now being made by the Committee to give small pensions to proved destitute Gesha and other women, and shop-keepers who had lost their all will be given small amounts of money to enable them to renew their various business occupations. The Central Relief Committee, instituted by H. H. the Nizam's Government, placed a sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Ladies' Committee ; but, thanks to the strenuous exertions of Mrs. Casson-Walker and her zealous lieutenants, a large amount of money was collected from purely private sources. Of course, carping critics have not forgotten their vocation as they have not been silent about the Ladies' Committee, but it will be seen that they tried to do their level best and succeeded under most trying circumstances, where possibly those of the sterner sex might have failed and heaped obloquy on themselves. By the way it may be added that Mr. W. Mackintosh, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, appreciating the work done, by the volunteers, very kindly offered Mrs. Casson Walker an existing vacancy in the Bank to be given to any volunteer nominated by her and, accordingly one has been recommended.

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I have heard from what I belive to be a reliable semi-official source that Mr. B. Rungasawmy Aiengar, B.A., only son of the late Mr. B. Venkatram Aiengar, formerly Editor and Proprietor of the defunct Bangalore "Evening Mail," has been successful in his application for a State scholarship. His Highness the Nizam has been pleased to sanction a scholarship of Rs. 100 monthly, besides railway fare and tentage, for the deserving young man, who will shortly report himself to the Geological Survey Department of India at Calcutta, where he will be first put through a course of theoretical training and thereafter practical field training. By the generosity of His Highness a prosperous field has opened out to Mr. Rungasawmy, and considering his academic attainments and his unassuming nature, he may be expected to bring credit on himself and the position he will eventually fill in the Hyderabad State.

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In honour of the celebration of the wedding of his nephew, Syed Nizammuddin, which terminated on Friday, Captain Syed Mahmood gave an English dinner last night to a large number of his friends at his bungalow in Kachiguda, which was an immense success, both from the point of view of cuisine and of a social gathering. The guests included Nawab Maher-ud-Dowla, Nawab Vicar Jung (newphew of the late Sir Khurshed Jah), Nawab Zoolcadar Jung, Captain Prem Singh, Nawab Nizamut Jung, Dr. Ahmed Mirza, Mr. G. M. Warner, Nawab Vazir-ud-Dowla, Mr. Fazil Mooraj, Mr. F. X. desSantos, Moulvie Abdul Kadir (ex-Subadar of Gulburga), Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Mr. C. J. desSantos, Dr. M. G. Naidu, Maulvie Abdul Rahim (Joint-Revenue Secretary), Moulvie Abdul Gaffoor Mr. Nawroji Nusserwanji, Mr. Syed Ahmed, Mr. Kykhushru Byramji, Mr. Syed Moinudin, Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji, Nawab Khedive Jung, and several others. The dinner was held under a pretty shamiana and the table was tastefully decorated.

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Nawab Luthfuddin, Khan Bahadur, the grandson of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, has written to the Central Relief Committee to the effect that, excepting His Highness the Nizam, he was prepared to over-subscribe any individual contribution made by anybody by, at least ten per cent., that is to say, if any one subscribed Rs. 50,000 individually, he would donate at least Rs. 55,000 from his own purse, without regard to any moneys that may he collected by his Paigah Relief Committee and transmitted to the funds of the Central Relief Committee.

***

Though I got this news rather late, it may still bear repetition. The first Hyderabad resident to welcome Mr. E. B. Howell as First Assistant Resident here was Mr. Krishnasawmy Aiengar, the elder son of the late Mr. S. B. Ramasawmy Aiengar, Barister-at-Law, who was so much beloved by all who knew him—one of his Nature's gentlemen under even the most trying circumstances. The meeting was a pure accident. Mr. Aiengar was on the Victoria Terminus in Bombay when Mr. Howell arrived there from Simla on his way to Hyderabad, and seeing the Railway Carriage ticket bearing that gentleman's name, drew up to him at once, and introduced himself, expressing his gratification that he had the honour to be the first Residency Bazaar inhabitant to welcome Mr. Howell to Hyderabad. Mr. Howell expressed his thanks and remarked that he was glad to be met by a Hyderabadee and welcomed 500 miles away from his destination. He then enquired who his interviewer was and the meeting ended. But there was yet another surprise for Mr. Howell. Before the train steamed out of Victoria Station, a second Hyderabadee became a fellow passenger of his and this was Captain Syed Mahomed, the Paigah Secretary to the Sir Khurshed Jah's Estates, who travelled in the same compartment, and they did not part company till the train arrived in Hyderabad. I do not know it a similar instance has occurred before when a First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad has been met and welcomed in Bombay and escorted to Hyderabad ; but there is this about it that he met two who rank amongst the best of Hyderabadees.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

Scratch Regatta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

A Scratch Regatta, followed by a dinner at night, was the happy conception of Captain Paris, R. E., Honorary Secretary of the Royal Connaught Boat Club, and the nautical element of both Kirkee and Poona. The pleasure of witnessing the races on the lovely river was intensified by listening to the music played by the band of the 107th Pioneers. It was a charming afternoon viewed from every standpoint, and the Regatta might have done credit to a more ambitious affair of its kind. A large gathering was on the river bank, a great portion of whom were fresh arrivals in the station. The events detailed below convey an idea of the immensely interesting character of the sport, but nothing like the Log Race has hitherto been identified with regattas at Kirkee. It was practically dark when the event came off, and cold to boot, but about a dozen plucky swimmers were in for it and great fun was the result. Most of the competitors could not manage to get along on the two logs lashed together in midstream and the consequence was they had more swimming than paddling to do to the intense amusement of the pretty faces on the lawn.

Pairs—1-4 mile.—Moir, Nake (cox, Mrs. Smales) beat Purser, Atlay (cox, Miss Humphreys).

Mrs. Smales' boat brew ahead from the start, and maintaining the lead, won by 1 1-2 lengths. Time—1min. 45 3-5secs.

RESULT OF HEATS.

Binney and Webber beat Skipwith and Maxwell.
Moir and Nake beat Richardson and Leslie.
Fanshawe and Loring beat Loring and Twiss.
Purser and Atlay beat Carlisle and Powell.
Moir and Nake beat Binney and Webber.
Purser and Atlay beat Fanshawe and Paris.

Double Sculls.—300 yards.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Wilson (cox, Captain Webster) 1
Mrs Hitchins and Miss E M Hitchins (cox, Mr William) 2
Mrs and Miss Cowie (cox, Mr Loring)..... 3

This was a splendid race, Miss Hitchins and Miss E. M. Hitchins' boat, coming along the outer bank, looked all over the winner, till nearing the landing stage, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Wilson, who were about half a length behind, put on a spurt and won by half a length after an exciting finish.

Eight.—1-2 mile.

Poona.—Bow, Major Leslie ; 2, Carlisle ; 3, Shinte ; 4, Purser ; 5, Bower ; 6, Atlay ; 7, Twiss ; Stroke, Paris.

Kirkee.—Bow, Watertel ; 2, Fanshaw; 3, Powell; 4, Moir ; 5, Cruikshank ; 6, Wilson ; 7, Paya Layard ; Stroke, Toke.

They raced almost abreast for quarter of a mile when the Poona crew held a slight lead and mantled to go a short distance from home, when the Kirkee boat forged ahead and won an exciting race by 6 feet.

Scratch Fours—1-4 mile.

1—Loring, Richardson, Cowie and Leslie (cox, Mrs. Leslie).
2—Webster, Skipwith, Powell and Salmand.
3—Cree, Luberly, Binney and Manger.
4—Wixham, Greatwood, Smales and Wilmott.

This was a great race and was won on the post by 2 feet.

Log Race.—Competitors had to swim from the river bank to two logs lashed together, and paddle to the opposite bank.

Won by Captain Webster, Mr. Layard being second.

Almost a dozen competed. It was a most original and very interesting race.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

The Bishop's High School to-day beat Tatersalls Club by 2 goals to love.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 17th November :—

Tuesday, 12th January, 1909, is fixed for the Trustees' inspection of the Harbour.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Papers underlying Trustees' Resolution, dated 15th September on the subject of the state of the Frere and Reay Roads with memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 6th October forwarding a memorandum by the Executive Engineer Municipality (in answer to the Trustees' representation) reporting on the steps taken and now being taken to repair the roads, and remarking that the state of the Frere Road is largely due to the extraordinary traffic in connection with the New Dock Works.

Raport by the Trustees' Chief Engineer giving statistics to show that the traffic over the Frere Road was much heavier in former years than it has been since the Bunders were transferred to the North of the Island on account of the New Dock Works, and showing that the Municipal Engineer's statement is not supported by the statistics.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Nov. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov. 1908.	For week ending 13th Nov. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	17	686	20	703
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	676	21	711
Vessels transported	11	495	15	544
Vessels attended to	2	54	1	70
Vessels warped	...	11	1	31

THE Transport "Dongola," with details, is due at Karachi on the 9thproximo.

THE steamer "Alexander" from Durban arrived at Karachi on Wednesday with the 89th, 90th and 91st Batteries, R. F. A., for Jullunder, Multan and Peshawar, respectively.

THE appointment of Mr. Goument as Chief Engineer to the United Provinces Government is officially sanctioned, and a successor in the post he has hitherto held, as Superintending Engineer, the Punjab, in which Mr. Bain is now acting, will, no doubt, be announced shortly.

AN INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

The Approaching Conference.

The Paumben Conference between Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir Henry McCallum, with various Railway authorities in attendance is likely to be of historic, as well as of specially practical importance in connection with the importance undertaking of an Indo-Ceylon Railway so long before the public. It was in June, 1893, that a formal proposal to connect India and Ceylon by (a metre-guage) Railway first appeared and was promptly reviewed and generally supported in our columns, its authors and promoters being the late Sir George Bruce, C. E., Consulting Engineer for the Madras Railways, and Mr. W. Shelford, C.E., intimately connected with the Colonial Office. In 1895 both the Madras and the Ceylon Governments took action and Mr. E. N. Shadbolt, Chief Railway Engineer was sent by the former and Mr. F. J. Waring, C. M. G., by the latter, to report on, and roughly estimate the cost of, such and undertaking. Working quite independently and on different designs—especially in regard to the crossing of Adam's Bridge coral reef—it was very wonderful how closely the two Engineers approximated in their estimate for the principal part of the work. Mr. Waring's screw-pile viaduct was to cost Rs. 25,500,000 ; Mr. Shadbolt's solid roadway of 21 miles—two walls built on the reef and filled in between with concrete, etc.—was put at Rs. 24,900,000! We need not enter into the other portions of their estimates, because much that entered into their calculations has been finally disposed of, such as the line from Madura to Paumben and from Mannar island to Colombo. But we may mention that Mr. Shadbolt was to spend Rs. 1,350,000 on Paumben Strait and Swing Bridge and Rs. 1,000,000 on Rameswaram island; while Mr. Waring put down Rs. 450,000 for Paumben Channel and Rs. 950,000 for Rameswaram island. Nothing more was heard of these Reports and proposals, until, early in 1897, a Paper prepared by our senior (Mr. J. Ferguson) on "The Indo-Ceylon Railway" was read before the London Chamber of Commerce and attracted the attention of the London and Eastern press, leading to a good deal of discussion. A year later, the same Paper, with certain modifications, was read before the Imperial Institute and provoked quite a long and interesting after-discussion in which Sir Guilford Molesworth and other eminent Engineers took part.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S IDEA.

The very first suggestion of railway connection between the Madras Presidency and Ceylon came from the late Duke of Buckingham when Governor of Madras and was fully approved at the time by our Governor, Sir Wm. Gregory —both looking to the great success of the Colombo Harbour Works. Sir West Ridgeway was a firm believer in the necessity and great advantage of such connection and held it steadily in view in his policy for a Railway to the North of the island which rendered the Mannar Branch both feasible and indispensable. Meantime, the approaching Conference can scarcely deal with the crossing of Adam's Reef at an outlay of Rs. 25,000,000. That is a work which must be postponed until it is seen how traffic develops under the temporary arrangement of an efficient Steam Ferry between the Railway termini on Rameswaram and Mannar islands. No doubt the Governors and their advisers will consult and settle as to the working of this Ferry; while, more particularly, their attention is to be given to the "Paumben problem,"—whether or not the present Channel is to be superseded by a canal, and how the crossings of channel and (if created) of canal, are to be effected. The importance of establishing ready and easy communication between India and Ceylon by the Paumben-Mannar route cannot be overrated. For military and strategic purposes, it is of great consequence (although, of course, much more so, when uninterrupted railway communication is effected). It is certain to have a large and increasing traffic in cooly immigrants (and will probably lead to permanent settlers in North and North-Central Ceylon from overcrowded districts in Central India); while it is bound to become the favourite route with all visitors and travellers and to lead more than ever to Colombo being made the Port for all Southern India as regards passengers to Europe, the Far East or Far South, in fact to any part of the world, so numerous are the steamers now calling here. When our Harbour Works are finally completed and the Graving Dock fully equipped, Colombo being recognised as the most convenient Naval Station in the Indian Ocean, then will be the time to urge the Imperial to join with the Indian and Ceylon Governments to raise the amount, by joint guarantee, required to provide a thorough Railway line. Meantime, the mission which carries Sir Henry McCallum and his Staff to Paumben is an extremely important one, and, we trust, the outcome will be entirely satisfactory, in leading to important steps in the course of the progress we all desire to see made.—"Ceylon Observer."

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Massilia," Nov. 27.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock about midday on the 27th inst. with following passengers, Medical inspection at 10-45 a. m. sharp :—

To Marseilles :—Miss M R Noble, Mr O H L Napier, Mrs Napier, Miss E M Turner.

To London :—Maj Gen A W L Bayly, Mrs Bayly, Mrs I K Close, Maj H B Dyson, Capt T L Leeds, Maj H N Roome, Lt H J H Trueman, Mr G A Weston.

To Liverpool :—Col G W Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell and 2 children, Miss Mayne, Mr C W Taylor, Mrs Taylor and infant.

THE CURRENT NUMBER OF THE "Indian Trade Journal" publishes particulars, just received from the Indian Trade Enquiry Office, London, of a process for the preservation of fish in a manner that will retain the full flavour and freshness for a considerable time after being caught. It consists in simply wrapping each fish in a piece of specially prepared brown paper, and is the invention of the Commissioner to the Danish Government Fisheries Department. Another important feature is that the process is applicable not only to fish, but to every kind of flesh and to every kind of transport, whether by land or sea. The inventor has discovered that to preserve fish properly it is absolutely necessary to prevent ice or ice-water coming in contact with it ; hence his patent paper, which also tends in a large measure to exclude the presence of air. After being wrapped in the paper the fish is laid amongst crushed ice, which should be of the size of a walnut. The low temperature of the ice acts directly on the fish through the paper, and preserves the taste, flavour, freshness, and other qualities of the fish so enclosed for a period which may extend to a month.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 26.

A cold weather disturbance, apparently local in origin, has moved from Rajputana to Central India and has been accompanied by a feeble secondary depression in Central Punjab. This latter has given light showers in the Punjab Hills and the submontane districts and has disappeared.

The original disturbance is moving eastward and may give unsettled weather in North-East India.

A fresh depression in approaching North-West India, from the west, giving light clouds in Kashmir, Baluchistan and Sind.

Light rain has fallen at a few stations in South India, but clouds have decreased there and skies are clear or lightly clouded in the whole country.

Humidity is in excess in the Punjab and normal, or in defect, elsewhere. Temperature is generally normal.

Forecast—Showers are possible in North-East India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Scarcity of labour retards gathering of crops. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower in some high ground fields.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and in flower. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and picking general.

Barsi.—Cotton plants ready for picking.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Ambala records 0·15 inch of rain. Light cloud persists at that station while over the rest of the division skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now generally above normal. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Delhi but elsewhere it has fallen and is normal or in defect ; the minimum is in excess in the North Punjab and normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and while day temperature is normal night temperature is high in the region where cloud has appeared.

Sind and Rajputna.—Light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind but elsewhere skies have become clear. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and generally normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. The air contains generally the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the light precipitation at Ambala due to the eastward progression of the area of relative low pressure which lay over the Punjab and Rajputana. In these areas cloud has disppeared. Pressure is to-day low in Rajputana and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Another fall of pressure accompanied by the appearance of light cloud is reported from Upper Sind but weather has been fine there as well as over the rest of the reporting area and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th November was 29·994 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder wae 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette" Nov. 7.

Rao Bahadur Vadilal Baloobhai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Assistant Resident, Amreli, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th October and until further orders.

Mr. Keshavlal Girdharbhai Trivedi to be Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Politicel Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr. Hormasji Jamshedji Antia whose lien on his Government appointment is suspended.

Mr. Umiasankar Gavrishankar Trivedi to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, with effect from the 23rd October during the absence on leave of Mr. Dalorai Girdharlal Mehta or pending further orders.

Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh proceeding on leave.

Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, vice Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre.

Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. Shamrao Ganpatrao Kamlakar, Head Clerk and Cashier, Testamentary Registrar's Office, High Court, Bombay, to act as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits from the 8th November to the 2nd December.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramrao Baindur, B. A., LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, pending further orders.

Mr. Rameshandra Baji Khangaonkar, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Amalner, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Tribhuvan Mojilal, residing at Navapur, is appointed, with effect from the 1st December to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Navapur Petha in the West Khandesh District, and also to be a Village Munsiff under the Act, within the effect from that date, for the village of Navapur, vice Mr. Waman Bhikaji, resigned.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature have suspended Mr. Jagannath Moreshvar Samant, B.A., LL.B., from practising as a Pleader in the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur and in all other Courts Civil and Criminal subordinate to the said Court for the period of six months from 16th November.

Mr. C. R. Roper, District Judge of Satara, is granted privilege leave for eight days from 16th December with permission to affix the Christmas Holidays to the leave.

Mr. Trimbak Vishnu Dikshit to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Jahangir Dorabji Kanga, B.A., LL.B., admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Minocher Palanji Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The privilege leave of one month granted to Mr. Lallubhai Jivchand, Thandar of Katosan in the Mahi Kantha Agency, under this office Notification No. 1013, dated 17th October is extended by ten days ; Mr. Veherbhai Trikambai continuing to act during the absence.

Mr. C. K. Hardikar, Mamlatdar of Malegaon, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from 3rd January 1909 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. B. Garde, B.A., Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District, is allowed privilege leave for sixty-five days combined with furlough for six months, and Mr. A B Nimbkar, B A Local Fund Accountant, Ratnagiri (pay Rs. 70), is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. Grade or pending further orders.

Mr. W. Hobbs, District Excise Inspector, Raver-Yaval Range, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 150, was granted leave without pay from the 17th April to the 14th August 1908, both days inclusive, and Mr. A F Desai, Excise Sub-Inspector, Yaval, on Rs. 40, appointed Inspector Raver-Yaval Range, on Rs. 150 substantive protem.

Messrs. C Pain and C A Pogson resp

BY THE WAY.

DR. EDWARD CAIRD AND JOWETT.

Throughout his life the late Dr. Caird cherished a strong personal affection for his predecessor in the Mastership of Balliol. In his letters Jowett repeatedly urged Caird to wage war upon "those repulsive people," Bain and Herbert Spencer, "who are the very Tuppers of philosophy, and yet have gained for themselves fame." Indirectly Jowett was responsible for the election of Caird to the professorship of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow. He was at first disposed to press the claims of John Nichol but, hearing that a majority of the electors would in no case vote for Nichol against other strong candidates, he with the latter's full permission, asked Caird to stand. Jowett was much pleased with the way in which Nichol welcomed the election of their common friend and his own failure.

RECENT LOTTERY LUCK.

It is very seldom that such a substantial slice of lottery luck falls to the lot of an Englishman as the £3,169 prize which Sergeant-major Roff, of the 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, is said to have drawn in a Continental State lottery. On the Continent, however, such dramatic happenings are quite common, and the fortunate winners are often of humble rank. Thus, in a recent Paris Press lottery the first prize of £40,000 fell to a boiler-maker; the second prize of £8,000 to a small shop-keeper and the third of £4,000 to a compositor. In a previous French Press lottery Madame Roser, a canteen-maid, won £40,000 with one of three tickets purchased for a few francs.

A JOAQUIN MILLER STORY.

The "Book Monthly" has a story from the Pacific Slope about Joaquin Miller and a fashionably dressed lady whom he took in for dinner. It happened that the lady had been known to him from childhood, and that encouraged her to discourse on the beauties of a Parisian gown which she wore.

He said little or nothing in reply, so she demanded, "But do you not really like the dress?" "Well," replied the poet "I like part of it well enough." She brightened at this, and asked "What part?" "The part you have on," answered the poet, and that ended the discussion.

ARE CHILDREN HAPPIER?

"Are children happier than they were?" is the question asked by Mr. Philip West in the November number of the "Quiver." His answer is a decided "No," and he sets out to prove that in the matter of food and hygiene in general, and still more in amusements and lessons, the modern child is no better than the child of a century ago. "This is an age of child worship," he says. "Whether the modern child be spoilt or not, it is the centre of attention for many, if not, indeed, all classes of the community, and enjoys, or at all events has a place in, public and private life unknown and undreamed of by parents and children of, say, fifty years ago. In short, this is an age of childworship. And is the child any better for it?" Mr. West's answer is "No."

THE AUTHOR OF "FATHER O'FLYNN."

Few poets have had so busy a life as the author of "Father O'Flynn." For the past thirty years, the "Bookman" says, Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves has been one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools, yet he found time to serve for eight years as honorary secretary of the Irish Literary Society; has all along been an eager student of Irish folk song and story; is a vice-president of the Irish Folk Song Society; and has for long past been a moving and most potent spirit in the Irish literary revival. Latterly Mr. Graves has given himself to a study of the music and literature of the Welsh, Manx, Highland, and Breton Celts, and is at present engaged in writing words to the leading Welsh melodies, as he has done already to some of the Manx airs, seeking always to keep in closest sympathy with their varying Celtic spirit.

MR. TAFT'S MOTTO.

"To be in the thick of it; that is to live." is the motto Mr. Taft has expressed as being the sum-total of his existence. According to a writer in the "Penny Magazine," he works twelve hours every day of the week, and he allows himself but two meals a day. Everything he does is carried out with an extraordinary spirit, for his lamp of vitality never burns low. He will go on working like a steam-engine, in all likelihood until the day of his death. No wonder, then, that they call him "the steam-engine in trousers." Under the crown of his hat he carries a little American flag. It is his talisman, and he has always said that every duty he did under the flag should be done with every effort of which he was capable

THE "QUEEN OF SONG."

Madame Albani, who is about to fulfil a fortnight's engagement at a Glasgow music-hall at a salary of £1,000, and afterwards make a tour of the principal English variety theatres, first appeared in public at the age of eight at a concert in Montreal, near where she was born fifty-six years ago. Born Marie Louise Cecile Emma Lajeunesse, she assumed the Italian name of Albani when she made her first appearance in opera at Messina in 1870, and has retained it ever since. It was on the advice of Bishop Conroy of Albany, that her father took her to Europe and placed her under the famous Lamperti. Her triumphs since her first appearance in England, at Covent Garden in 1872, have been world-wide.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TURKEY.

In another month turkeys will be much in evidence, and an article in the November "Windsor" supplies some interesting particulars as to the history of the fowl. It was not Columbus, as has often been stated, who introduced the turkey into Europe, but a certain Pedro Nino, who, touching at the coast of Cumana, north of Venezuela, in 1499, bought some from the Indians at the moderate rate of four glass beads for each fowl. This expedition returned to Bayeria, in Galicia, in 1500, and landed the first turkeys ever seen on European soil. An ancestor of Sir George Strickland, Bart., first brought the Turkey to England, and the crest (grant of arms given to William Strickland by Edward VI. about 1550) of this family is a turkey-cock in his pride "proper."

WHY TURKEY!

But why turkey? What connexion has the turkey with the land of Abdul Hamid? None whatever, says Mr. Edward Brown, secretary of the National Poultry Organisation Society, who has investigated the past history of the turkey very thoroughly. At the beginning of the sixteenth century "Turkish" only meant foreign, or come from over the sea. At that time geographic ideas were too indefinite to distinguish exactly the West from the East Indies, and both from the land of the Turk. So the French, who thought it came from India, called it d'Indon, or of India, and other European countries followed suit. We called it the turkey—i.e., foreign bird—though it came from Spain and not Turkey. Other reasons are given for the name but this is the most plausible.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST TAILOR-MADES.

Even in the matter of the simplest tailor-made gowns for morning wear in the country, the Directoire fashions have not been without their effect, writes our lady correspondent continuing a former theme, and we find coat and skirt costumes innumerable, whether carried out in serge, tweed, or cloth, made with straight, narrow skirts cut so that they clear the ground and are therefore most comfortable for walking. The coats almost without exception are made in a three-quarter length, and in a definite Directoire shape, with big double revers of cloth and satin, a high turnover collar also in satin bordered at the edge with a strapping of cloth, and in nine cases out of ten a wide black sation sash, knotted a l'Ineroyable, on one side, and finished with fringed ends. In the favourite navy blue serge, which seems likely before long to become almost a uniform on both sides of the Channel, some very neat tailor gowns are being made, the plain skirts, draped in some mysterious way round the figure, so that they are made without any seam, and have no opening except on one side, where the draperies are folded across and fastened with large buttons covered with black satin, and simulated button-holes, made also in the same material. The coats for wearing with these skirts are frequently cut up into long narrow panels, each panel edged with black silk braid, and connected with its neighbour by twisted loops of silk cord, and still more buttons. Some very simple tailor-made walking gowns are arranged in navy serge and in Princess style, and cut almost like long Directorie coats. The bodice and skirt are made all in one, and the gown is fastened on the left shoulder, and again with a number of loops and buttons, down the left side. A drapery of soft black satin ribbon passes under the arms, and is taken up high in the centre of the back, whence long ends float away almost to the hem of the skirt. The effect of a gown of this description, made in a short walking length, is very quaint and charming.

THE MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.

From Paris comes the news that the battle of the small hat and the large one is still raging, and shows no sign of nearing the end, and among the authorities on fashion in London much the same state of things will be found to prevail. Who shall decide when modistes disagree! The only course open to the sensible woman who has any idea at all as to what kind of millinery is really becoming to her is to choose some shape of a moderate size in which she knows that she looks well, and to remain faithful to that shape, until such time as Madame La Mode shall have made up her mind as to the rival claims of the small for toque and the huge feather-trimmed picture hat, upon both of which she appears to look at the present moment with equal approval. In any case, fur leads the way just now, not only as a trimming, but also as a suitable fabric (if one can speak of fur as a fabric), not only for making the crowns of hats both large and small, but also for large toques, composed in some instances of the complete skin of a silver-pointed fox deftly arranged so that the head, the brush, and the paws are all pressed into the service, and made to do decorative duty as trimmings of various kinds. Then, again, skunk is a very favourite fur for millinary purposes, at the moment, arranged round the crown of some large, wide-brimmed hat, and serving as a background either for full wreaths of giant roses in rich Bordeaux colourings or for clusters of snow-white gardenias, massed round with their own glossy green foliage. Turkish turban toques are also among the novelties of the moment, made entirely in soft marabout, in various colours, but particularly smart in Empire green, with two long Mephisto quills, placed very high in front, the stems secured by a jewelled ornament.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The important Imperial Edict which we published some days ago calls attention to the delays which characterized the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway since the purchase of the line from the American China Development Company. It was at first attempted to control the line by independent organizations in the three provinces, allowing the gentry and merchants of each province to control their own individual lines. The Canton gentry, with their usual energy, were the first to raise the necessary funds, and there has never been such an exhibition of earnest co-operation in China nor such an ebullition of patriotic feeling as attended the sale of five shares of the Kwang-tung province portion of this Railway. Unfortunately discord soon entered into the counsels of the leaders of the movement, and this discord has continued down to the present time, although during the last few months, under the careful management of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, much valuable work has been done. In the province of Hunan practically no progress has been made, and the same is true of the conditions in Hupeh Province. Expensive offices have been maintained and a large staff of men employed, but owing to a lack of uniform plans no one seemed inclined to take upon himself the authority necessary to the prosecution of the work. The present plan, as indicated by the Imperial Edict of two days ago, is to place the sole control of the work of construction in the three provinces under one common management. His Excellency Grand Councillor Chang Chih Tung is again charged with important and exacting matters of State. It was on his original suggestion, when Viceroy at Canton, that the Central Government decided to build the Canton-Hankow, and also the Peking-Hankow Railway. It was he who conducted the negotiations for the purchase of the line from the American Company, and since that time the gentry and officials of the three Provinces have looked to him as the central authority concerning this Railway. Unfortunately he had no real authority in the matter until the issuing of this Imperial Decree. But now that full authority has been given him much can be expected in the immediate prosecution of the work. At his advanced age, and with the multifarious duties of Grand Councillor already devolving upon him, His Excellency will find this new position a heavy addition to his burden of responsibility; but on account of his familiarity with the affairs of these three Provinces for a full quarter of a century, the work can be attended to by him with less difficulty than by anyone else. The centralisation of authority in one individual is a happy omen for the efficient control of this Railway, and the prestige of his former positions is sufficient to make sure that the work of Chang Chih Tung in connection with this Railway will be real and immediate.—"Shanghai Times."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

TIME AND PLACE.

"It's daffodil time in Brittany"—and that is explanation of Mr. Tom B. Davis's success with "The Belle of Brittany" at the Queen's. "Time" and "place" on the stage are usually of very little consequence, at all events where musical comedies are concerned. But at the Queen's the circumstance of its being daffodil time in Brittany is everything. Remove this fact, together with its elaborate illustration, from the piece, and all you have left is a fancy dress concert, with humorous sketches by Mr. George Graves and Mr. Walter Passmore and seductive dances by Miss Maudi Darrell. But the fact is not to be removed. It is much too valuable to be lost sight of. "The Belle of Brittany" opens with the prettiest scene ever beheld on the musical comedy stage. It could not do this were it not daffodil time in Brittany. Here, near the Old Mill in the Bois d'Amour, Miss Ruth Vincent, in a simple blue gown which has been made to match the summer skies (as her smile has been made to match the summer sun), sings the song that permeates and pervades the whole score, and sends you away with its swaying and melodious refrain tenderly beating time upon the drums of your ears. And the burden of this song—the lightest burden you ever carried upon, or in, your head—is: "It's daffodil time in Brittany." Yes; it's daffodil time in Brittany. What would the new piece be if it were not? "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark! Much worse than that. I can imagine "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark, being "Hamlet" under bearable conditions at least—though this is strictly between ourselves, and must not be repeated in the theatrical clubs. "The Belle of Brittany" without its daffodils would be red-currant jelly without saddle of mutton, the Lord Mayor without the Lord Mayor's Show (why not, by the way?), the wig without the actor, the cup without the wine. The writers (Messrs. Bantock and Barrow), the chief composer (Mr. Howard Talbot), the producer (Mr. Sydney Ellison), the lyricist (Mr. Percy Greenbank), each has addressed himself whole-heartedly and whole-souledly to the effort of getting his best effect out of the luck of its being daffodil time in Brittany. And each has succeeded in his effort; especially Mr. Howard Talbot and Mr. Percy Greenbank.

DAFFODIL AND GREENBANK.

Greenbank: How could a man with a name like that help writing a successful lyric about daffodil time? Why daffodils must be part of himself. They must be the hair of his head, and the roots of that hair must spring from the bulbs of his brain, resting lightly beneath the soil of the green bank of his cranium. I can see him getting the inspiration for his song by passing his poetic palms backward over a fine head of daffodils, and ever and anon hastening the ideas by scratching up a bit of turf with a thoughtful forefinger.

AN OLD FRIEND.

What does the story matter when it's daffodil time in Brittany? Who cares though it be as old as the—Oh, but it's much older than that! Compared with the story of "The Belle of Brittany," the hills are mere babies—"infantile eruptions of earth's epidermis." There is a hardup marquis who wants his son to marry an heiress. There is the son, a devil of a fellow—(with a chorus always waiting round the corner, so to speak, to be ready when called upon to give special emphasis to his own excellent opinion of himself as a lady-killer)—who does not want to marry the heiress, because he has fallen in love with the miller's pretty daughter, Babette. There is that pretty daughter, Babette—(and thank the stars there is, for she is Miss Ruth Vincent, and she sings "It's daffodil time in Brittany!")—who does not love the prosperous young gentleman from Paris to whom she was betrothed in girlhood, and who "does" love the devil of a fellow? and there is the dancing dandy of flowery tongue and waistcoat who makes it all right for the devil of a fellow and Babette by winning the heiress out of their way. And, of course, there is the lost bit of paper which, when found (as it is towards the end of the proceedings), restores to the Marquis his former wealth, and so makes it possible for his son, the devil of a fellow, to marry Babette, and no one has a word of complaint against the old story, because it's daffodil time in Brittany.

MR. GEORGE GRAVES.

If Mr. Arthur Roberts had retired from the stage, which everybody knows is not the case, I should say that Mr. George Graves had gone to that comedian and bought him up as he existed some fifteen years ago. It was never any good writing a part for that wonderful man Arthur Roberts. You gave him large spaces in the play to fill up, and he filled them up, now in one funny way, and now in another, and always with extraordinary success. He was his own author, and a sort of emergency author at that. He was a Gatling gun charged every evening with fresh gags, "wheezes," jokes and drolleries, and the gun——unlike the revolver of melodrama—always went off. And Mr. George Graves, as the Marquis in "The Belle of Brittany, rattles on in precisely the same way. He is the Arthur Roberts of the Avenue, the Gaiety, and the Prince of Wales's—especially of the Avenue, in the days of H. B. Farnie. He makes up his dialogue as he goes along, and he goes along at such a pace that you would think he could not make up anything worth listening to. But his lungs are full of irresistible witicisms, and he breaths them out as naturally as we breathe out air. He is stuffed with jokes as a turkey with chestnuts—only that his jokes are not chestnuts. I am told that Mr. Graves's parts, as written by the author, are like income-tax forms. They are pages of blanks, and he fills in just what he likes! Lucky for us that he likes filling them in with drolleries that keep us swaying with laughter whenever he is on the stage—swaying like the daffodils when it's daffodil time in Brittany

BABETTE.

The Babette of Miss Ruth Vincent is the sweetest of all musical comedy sweets. It is as full of sugar as the sea is of salt. If you put more sugar into Babette it would not melt. There would be no room for it to dissolve, just as it is alleged (for I have never made the experiment) that a block of salt would remain a black of salt however deeply you ducked it in the ocean. Miss Vincent's Babette makes you jealous of everyone who touches her hand. It's as bad as all that—and as good as all that. She is the thrush and the lark in the form of a beautiful woman. She is the very person you would most like to meet, and not be surprised at meeting, when it's daffodil time in Brittany. "Baste me with kisses to keep me tender," says Baptiste, the "chef," to Babette. You will say that this culinary metaphor is due entirely to Baptiste's vocation. But I am not all there with you. It is more than possible that by his apprenticeship in his youth to a pastrycook the great Baptiste became intimately acquainted with the poetry of his master's bonbons, and that "Baste me with kisses to keep me tender" is a perfectly natural outburst on the part of a poetic spirit. Who could question that everlasting tenderness would result in the soul of a man who was so basted? Baptiste is poetical here; if culinary, it is accidental culinariness. Accidents will happen in the best regulated kitchens.

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Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
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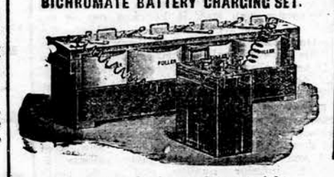

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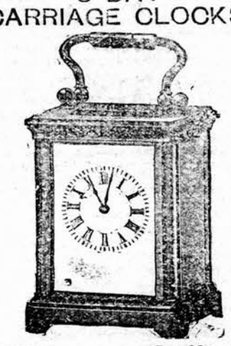

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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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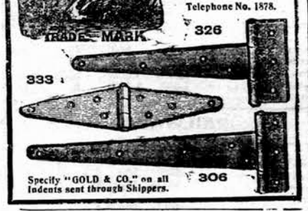

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—
A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.
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P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.
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Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.
PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria
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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 25.] [BOMBAY, NOV 26,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	92 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3/4		1/16
do. in New York ...	49 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2	1/2	
do do. do. Berlin....	20·46 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 2/4d. unchgd. Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1-4 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver.—Very Quiet.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 21,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 32,10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .....Rs. 8,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 40,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with good demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...16,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 ,,
Imports	...29,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·05—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 15/16 + 1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·77 —01	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·76 —01
unchgd.				

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·77 unchgd	4·77 —01	4·78 unchgd	4·76 —01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	90,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	56,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	41,000 ,,
Do to Continent	37,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·45 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·24—01	Declined early owing to commission house liquidation and tended to advance later on Southern buying of Futures in the local market.
Do. do. March 9·34—03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16—unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·88—03 } Holiday
Do. do. March 9·01+01 } to-morrow.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...34s. 0d.
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	...34s. 0d.
General tone of Tallow Auction...	... Dull.

Arrivals :—
"Caledonia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Packages Sovs.	22,364	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	7,741		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,,	26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent.	5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,,	14th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 27 lacs down, and their Bank rate has been raised 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Council Bills offered yesterday met a better market than has been usual lately, Rs. 32,10,000 being sold at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. Rs. 40 lacs are to be again offered next week. The market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T., 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. A few bills were offered for near delivery at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, and some bills for early January at 1s. 4 1-8 3 months' sight. Banks are not offering better than 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. for January-February delivery. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

On London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 26-32d.
Calcutta—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	127 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	167 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 94 7-16 for ready and forward delivery and during the day has fallen 1-8, There have been a few small sellers in the Bazaar, as a consequence of the increase in the Bank of Bengal rate, the market closing quiet at our quotation. Calcutta market was advised as 94 1-2, sellers for ready and delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·5
1st Settlement	,, 94·5
2nd Settlement	,, 94·5

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London was unchanged at 22 3-4 for ready and the forward rate declined 1-16 also to that quotations. New York was unchanged at 49 1-4. Locally the market opened at 57 3-4 ex-duty, improved to 57 13-16, and finally closing at 57 11-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is dull and business is dragging. There is very little doing anywhere. Prices opened a trifle easier in some descriptions, but the almost complete absence of demand is discouraging to sellers. In ready cotton there is also only a small business doing. After the opener prices were a little steadier and close as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232/3	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	226	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	195-6	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	195/6	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	181 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	,,
F. G. M. G. Bengals	169 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000 Bales
Total Imports	29,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·78	4·77	4·77	4·77
	+01		

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug
4·77 +02	4·79 +02	4·79 +02	4·79 +02	4·77 +02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	5	0 B. T.
May	,,	8	1	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	8	0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore...	,,	8	3	0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier and we quote as follows :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	45	0	0
Mimbara	,,	45	12	0
White Khandeish	,,	46	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Apl-May...	Rs.	9	10	0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs.	25	8	0.	Jan-Feb. Rs. 22 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6	12	0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb	Rs.	40	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs,	5	9	0 R, T.
White Pessi 85p.c. ,, ...	,,	5	15	0

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,472½
India	13
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

David	461¼
Kohinoor	832½
Manockji Petit	3320

Presses :—

New Mofussil	645

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	337½
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,132½
Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s deferred	Shares 66¼
Te ephone Co	33
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	119
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,537	bales.
Wheat	12,416	cwts.
Linseed	4,722	,,
Rapeseed	744	,,
Gingellyseed	17,055	,,
Poppyseed	178	,,
Groundnuts	1,170	,,
Castorseed	5,608	,,
Rice	3,340	,,
Myrabollams	848	,,
Cottonseed	12,176	,,
Mowraseed	1,810	,,
Gram	2,805	,,
Joowar	9,685	,,
Maize	nil	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

The Freight market remains lifeless with practically no enquiry for tonnage either ready or forward.

BENGAL COAL TRADE,

Market Reported Weak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The Coal Market is weaker to-day with a slight decrease in prices : Barboni 32 1-2, Equitable (ordinary) 75 1-2, Kuseonda and Nyadee 61 1-2, New Birbhum 56 1-4, Raniganj 28 1-2, Standard 24 3-8, Bengal Giridih 22 3-4, Reliance (ordinary) 44 1-2, being the ruling rates.

As the King and Queen of Spain were leaving the cruiser Cataluna at Barcelona, the wad of a blank cartridge from one of the guns firing a salute, struck a number of bystanders. Two men were slightly grazed, and a woman's hat was ruined.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,472½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,600
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
Specie Bank .....?	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	13
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	54
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£12-10 6 ,,	£16½ xd £75½ old issue £1-15s. new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	3 17½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	237½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 206
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	ll.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	472½
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co.. Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 26
	@. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 9
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2½is	664
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	11½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	d500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Cotton	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
David	250	250	20	461¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,600
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	div 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	993
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	832½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,320
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 750
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,070
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,000
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad--Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	560
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 106

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,160	1,160	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	....	275
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahanz	200	200	....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 645
New Berar	500	500	40	493
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	6,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	600
Wadhwan	150	150	20	125

COAL SHARES.

Reply to "Max" in "Capital."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As one deeply interested like many others in the coal industry of Bengal I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert the following letter which had reference to the remarks of "Max" as appearing in "Capital" of the 19th :—

It is somewhat a strong coincidence but a fact nevertheless that disparaging remarks regarding the coal industry have in the past generally appeared in the columns of "Capital," just when there are strong indications, as at present, that buyers, both bears and others, are showing an anxiety to re-enter the field and purchase shares. These astute gentlemen must feel rather grateful to "Max" for the assistance his remarks, (unknown of course to him), afford them. I quite agree with "Max" in his remarks regarding these unfortunate shareholders who have an interest at stake in some of the companies promoted during the last year or so, many of which have inflated capital, possess coal hardly worthy of the name, and are possibly in for bad times.

Had "Capital" through "Max" shewn up the worthlessness of many of these mushroom companies at the time they were floated in the strong language that he would have been thoroughly justified in using, he would have done some real service to the public, and the promoters would never have been able to have succeeded as they did in floating them on the market, and "Max" would now have some justification for saying as he does "that he warned people, etc., etc."

On the other hand share-holders who are interested in the old concerns and a few of the sound new concerns possessing good coal and good management have nothing to fear in spite of what "Max" writes. Share-holders can safely stick to their holdings in such companies and purchase more at the low rates now offering, which others in the know are now picking up quietly.

A reference to "Notice to Correspondents" on page 1037 of this week's "Capital" is interesting reading. I, of course, presume, as I think I am justified in doing, that the replies given by the Editor of "Capital" refer to coal shares. "O. K." is told "your best plan would be to take the shares off the market and wait for a recovery. They are all worth holding." "Soll" is advised to "average at the present price". "Limpit", to "hold what you have for a recovery." "Hermes' good coal maintains its price." Over speculation (responsible for the fall). The words in parenthesis are mine.

As regards the industry itself it is some consolation to read that "Max" excludes from his adverse comments "really first class coal," and the companies raising it, he says, "stand on a different plane altogether." This is some concession at any rate. We are told, however, that "there are indications that ordinary first class coal in the "spot market" has fallen for prompt delivery ¢ annas to 8 annas per ton." There is nothing very alarming in this when we consider the present somewhat exceptional state of affairs which are, however, only temporary.

On page 1055 of "Capital" under "Market Report Coal," the following facts are to be gathered. For the period January 1908 to 31st October 1908, the total despatches downwards and upwards carried over the E. I. R. and B.-N. R. as compared with the quantities for corresponding period last year were as follows : "Downwards excess current period 477,480 tons ; Upwards excess current period 155,712 tons." As regards exports the current period shows an increase of 166,455 tons. These figures are surely most gratifying reading to any one who has pinned his faith in the future of the coal industry of Bengal. "Max" accounts for the slight fall in "spot coal" already referred to as follows : (1) "The East Indian Railway have had a full supply of wagons, and stocks in Calcutta have largely increased." This will not last long. (2) The demands of the railway consequent on the falling off of traffic have of course been less. This is again only temporary as the crops all over the country are excellent and trade likely to improve, matters will soon mend themselves in this direction, if they have not already done so." (3) "The Cotton Mills in Bombay and Jute Mills in Calcutta are working short time." In Bombay there are indications of the mills being very busy again. It is not as I submit it is, a strong indication of the real strength the coal industry is in all that can be said against it being that spot coal has fallen 4 annas to 8 annas !

As regards the rubbish referred to by "Max," which is 3rd class and not even inferior second and which is said to have fallen as much as two rupees a ton, the sooner such stuff is knocked out of the market, the better for all concerned. "Max" refers to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and states that "this railway received their requirements from 2 to 12 annas cheaper than other railways." "Max" should, however, have stated that with the exception of the Standard and Sijooah Coal Companies, and perhaps one or two others no other first class Jherriah coal was offered. The rate realised by these companies was as stated by "Max" about 2 annas down. As regards some of the coal offered and accepted by this railway, it was of inferior quality and would never have been offered or accepted had there been any better coal available. Why are Japan and Natal able to compare against us in Colombo? Simply because we have not got the coal to offer. It should also be borne in mind that they are not cutting prices. Our imports into Ceylon the last six months rose from 238,933 tons to 361,745. These figures speak for themselves. Japan has also, we are told, resumed command of Singapore, but we are not given the reason why which is that India has no more coal to offer them. Only yesterday a friend of mine showed me a telegram that he had just received from Singapore asking him to supply coal, he had to reply that he had none to offer. "New South Wales (we are told), is sending coal to Karachi." How truly appalling. Our exports to Karachi during the current eight months were in spite of this fact 407,053 against 272,863. "Natal," "Max" writes, has entered an appearance in Bombay, therefore, presumably according to "Max" the Bengal coal trade is doomed to take a back seat. Our exports to Bombay during the current eight months were 861,644 against 764,058, all along the line our exports and sales in the country are increasing by leaps and bounds, and the only reasons why we are not able to export more is because the coal is required more and more in the country. When the rubbish referred to by "Max" is knocked out of the market altogether and trade resumes its normal aspect the position of affairs will be still more favourable if anything than it is at present for the really sound companies, raising first class coal and good second. "Max" refers to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway as being the last in the market. This statement is hardly correct. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway only two days ago having completed contracts for the supply of their requirement for 1909, and the following companies amongst others have secured contracts, "Jairamdangha" (the New Beerbhoom Coal Co.) absolutely first class coal, 14-8, Delivery Madras which works out at about Rs. 6 a ton.

"Lodna," a first class Jherriah Coal the same as is being mined by the Standard, Bhulanbararee and Sendra Coal Companies Rs. 14. Delivery Marmagoa which works out about annas less.

As regards the leading coal companies most of whom have sold forward the whole of their output for 1909 and some for 1910 at rates higher than they ever received before, the position is assured.

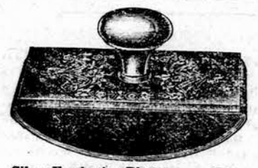
There are strong indications also that buyers in many instances are making enquiries with a view to purchasing their repuirements as far forward as 1913. "Max" does not clearly say that anyone but the single "authority" referred to by him, expressed the opinion that 1st class coal and second class coal was likely to fall as predicted, and it seems most improbable that any agent of a coal company should have expressed such an opinion with regared to the sale of an article which he naturally wishes to get the best price he can for. Let "Max" endeavour to ascertain whether any managing agent is prepared to sell either first or second class coal forward at the low rates named and I fancy he will then ascertain what the real position of affairs is.

A very important statement issued by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce appears on page 1047 of this week's issue of "Capital." This statement discloses the fact that the average price of best Jherriah Coal (which presumably does not fall under the heading of absolutely first class coal as described by "Max") was in 1906 Rs. 2-10-2 to Rs. 2-13-3; 1906 Rs. 4-39/4 to Rs. 4-6-5½; 1907 Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-8-6½ and up to the 15th November 1908 Rs. 5-4-1 to Rs. 5-10-10. This important statement, however, was not given by the Editor of "Capital" the prominence it deserved and is utterly disregarded by "Max" in his musings."

—Yours, etc.,

COAL.

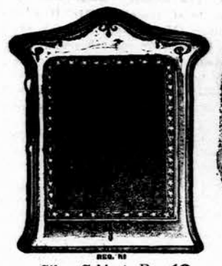
Calcutta, November 20,



Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.



Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.-D.-V. ,, 5.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

LATEST DATE
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TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th ,, ,, ,, 12th ,,
FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM US FROM 1st TO 31st DEC. FREE

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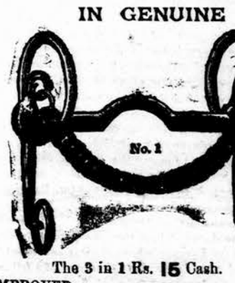
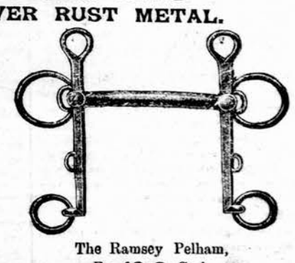


The 3 in 1 Rs. 15 Cash.



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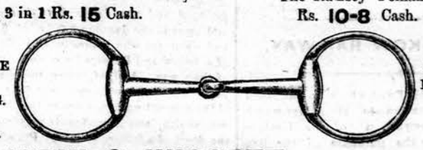

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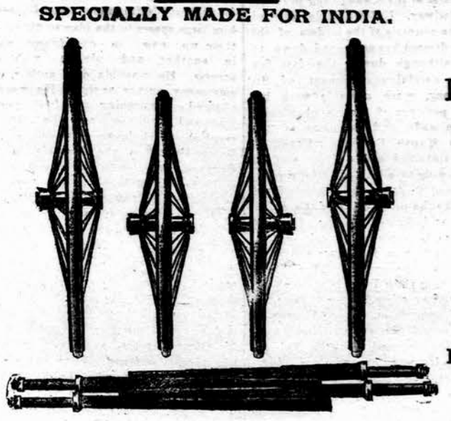

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, 21st Nov.—Mr. and Mrs. Knox Homan gave a Garden Party at Khairatabad on Wednesday last, and among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ferram, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton, Nawab Faridoon Jung, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, etc. The terraces had been carpeted and arranged with seats and bridge tables, and those inclined for tennis and putting went in for it. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by all.

In the appeal before the Resident, by Veerasawmy Chetty, and by Mr. W. A. N. Rattenbug, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of Guard Thompson, judgment has been delivered. The finding of the Lower Court was upheld, but the sentence in the case of the Assistant Stationmaster, Veerasawmy Chetty, was reduced from eighteen months to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and in the case of Guard Thompson from six months to two months.

The fortnightly Ladies' dinner and dance held at the Club was unusually largely attended, especially by men, and the ladies had no lack of partners. The music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry and the floor was perfect. Dancing was kept up to a late hour. Among the charming toilettes to be seen in the ball-room I noticed Mrs. Lindsay Austin in black net over silk trimmed with pale blue velvet, Mrs. K. Burnett was also wearing black in satin charmeuse, Mrs. Gayer and Mrs. Codrington wore dainty gowns of white, Mrs. Eve wore deep pink flowered muslin with bordures of navy blue, Mrs. Lovell was in dark blue crepe de chine and Mrs. Graham had on cream voile de soie Miss Powell was in a flame coloured crepe de chine trimmed with velvet. Mrs. Patterson wore a pretty net frock over an under-dress of laburnum yellow satin, Mrs. Adair wore an Empire dress of myosotis blue silk with a board black sash, Mrs. Stone was wearing black net over white silk with a large black plume in her coiffure, and Miss Gracey was in a black gown.

At the last meeting of the Hyderabad Central Relief Committee one of the principal topics of discussion was the alteration in the course of the River Musi to the further side of the City, and whether, after such a diversion were made, the present limits of prohibited habitation would remain unaltered, and what would be the extent of the expenditure that such a scheme would involve. It had been suggested by Mr. Walker that a Committee composed of certain experts from Secunderabad and other places be organised and consulted as to the present limits of prohibited inhabitation. It was resolved that the proposal to organise a Committee of Engineers to advise on the question of prohibited areas should be taken into consideration at future meetings of the Committee. It was also unanimously decided, on the proposal of Mr. Fazil Muraj, that it was necessary to have new roads and streets opened in the flood-affected area, the existing roads and streets being set straight; also that it was highly necessary that certain tracts of private land be acquired for Government purposes, and that as the acquisition of such land might be delayed and rendered difficult by a formal observance of the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, it would be well to obtain, as a special case, the general sanction of His Highness applicable to all such cases of acquisition of land for public purposes.

In response to the appeal started by the office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, for relieving such of the unfortunate Postal officials at Hyderabad who lost all their property in the recent disaster by floods, a sum amounting to nearly Rs. 2,100 was subscribed by Postal officials in this Presidency. Among the principal subscribers were Mr. C. H. Harrison, Postmaster-General, Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Officiating Inspector-General of Sorting, Mr. M. E. Monks, Presidency Postmaster, Mr. G. R. Peters, Officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. K. Y. Lingham, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Mr. M. Muzherudin, Superintendent of Post Offices, Hyderabad, and almost all Superintendents and Postmasters. The total amount having been received at Hyderabad, Mr. Muzherudin Sahib, B. A., Superintendent of Post Offices, distributed the amount on the evening of the 19th instant as follows:—Two Sub-Postmasters and 13 clerks were given an amount equal to 3 months' pay each; 18 postmen and 5 peons were also granted sums equivalent to 3 months' pay.

In connection with the above, the following letter was forwarded the next day by Mr. R. R. Peters, the Postmaster, Hyderabad, to Mr. M. Muzherudin Sahib, Superintendent of Post Offices, Hyderabad:—

"At the request of those employees of this office, the Afzulgunz and Residency Sub-Post Offices who were granted relief in consequence of the losses sustained by them in the recent disaster, I have the honour to convey to you their grateful thanks for the pecuniary help so judiciously rendered. The occasion is one quite unprecedented in the annals of Postal history, and they, therefore, request that you will be so good as to communicate to the Postmaster-General and all other Postal officers concerned, their sense of deep gratitude, not only for the voluntary subscriptions, but for the kind sympathy so promptly accorded."

COCHIN.

Cochin, 22nd Nov.—The old gate where H. E. Lord Kitchener alighted yesterday during a drive round the town is an important relic of Dutch rule on this coast. It forms the main entrance to a large area enclosed by an extensive wall, parts of which are now in decay. The compound goes by the name of "Commodore Garden," as it was the seat of the Dutch military authorities and the aristocracy. Several underground buildings are in existence even to this day, while there are remnants of the Dutch fortifications. It lies in close proximity to the sea, and a portion of the wall has been washed away. His Excellency crossed over to Ernakulam from Balghauty last evening and visited the General Hospital, with the condition of which he was much pleased. He Excellency was also shown an interesting collection of State jewels in the Dewan's office. There was a dinner at the Balghauty Residency last night, the leading European residents from British Cochin and Ernakulam being present. The State Band was also in attendance and supplied the music. His Excellency and party, with the British Resident, left Balghauty this morning in one of the big steamers belonging to Messrs. Wallibhoy and Kadhirboy, Ferry Contractors to the Cochin Durbar. It takes them as far as Karumady, from whence arrangements will be made by the Dewan Pelshhar, Kottayam Division, for the conveyance of the party to Quilon. As both the arrival and departure were private, there was nothing important in connection with the visit beyond what I have already chronicled. Last night there was a dinner to the European residents of Cochin on board the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge."

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 23 Nov.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser visited the Government Press on Saturday and made a careful inspection.

The ensuing Matriculation Examination for European and Eurasian candidates will be held at St. Joseph's College under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Froger.

The Bishop of Madras will, on the 25th instant, preside at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church of England Institute which is to be erected on the vacant ground near the Government Dairy on Richmond Road. The ceremony of placing the stone will be performed by Mrs. Whitehead.

Two matches were played on Saturday. One was between teams representing the M. and S. M. Railway and the City Amateurs, the latter winning by 72 runs. On the Gymkhana ground the Gymkhana met a team from Bishop Cotton School. The School batted first scoring 130 runs, of which G. Turner was responsible for 34 and Leonard for 27. The Gymkhana replied with 133 runs for 8 wickets, Captain Meldon scoring 43 not out.

The preliminary inquiry into the charge of murder against Singaram, the shikari, who on the 10th inst. is alleged to have murdered a Sapper named Parusaram and his mistress, a woman named Anthai was commenced to-day before Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate. Mr. J. E. Douglas, Inspector of B Division, prosecuted, but the accused was undefended. The first witness examined was the surveyor to the Municipality, who had prepared a plan of the locality where the murders were committed and the bodies of the victims were found. The mother of the accused was next examined and the recording of her statement occupied the Court till 5 p. m. The first part of her deposition referred chiefly to the rather complicated affairs of her family her daughter's especially, in regard to her intimacy with the deceased Sapper and the relations that existed between the accused, the deceased woman and a couple of other women of the locality. She admitted that the accused was constantly at variance with the deceased, Anthai. She described the quarrel on the night in question between Anthai and the accused, but was unable to say what the murdered woman was struck with or how she was killed. The enquiry will be resumed to-morrow.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 23rd Nov.—The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the Annual Rifle Meeting of the Volunteers is to take place at the range next Saturday afternoon, and as volunteering is popular on the Field, there is certain to be a large assemblage of interested spectators.

Two men were arrested by the Police last week in Ooregum village, in the act of counterfeiting rupees and smaller silver coins, and their moulds, coins, etc., were seized.

The trial of the accused in the Sanitary Board case was continued before the District Magistrate on the 18th instant, and adjourned to the 5th December for the production of the property and the attendance of witnesses from British territory.

Ragavan has been sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of sponge gold valued at Rs. 200, and six coolies got sentences ranging from eighteen months to two years for theft of quartz underground.

After some effort and consideration Mr. Lansdowne has decided to abandon his intention of putting on "The Mikado" next month. Though promised some help from Mr. Dunn and other amateurs in Bangalore, he found it impossible to secure a sufficient number of useful voices for so large a cast as "The Mikado" demands. He has therefore substituted a piece called "Tom, Dick and Harry," which does appear to be as widely known as its name deserves, and is sure to prove very entertaining, though it is doubtful whether it will fill the house for the three nights for which it is proposed to produce it. There has, however, been a cessation in the visits of professional Companies lately, for which reason the amateurs will probably receive a doubly warm welcome, and their performance will help with other impending gaieties to make Christmastide festive.

The brilliantly fine and bracing weather continues and is extremely enjoyable, but rain begins to be badly wanted, and so far there is no sign of any change. It is in the district itself, of course, that the need of more rain is severely felt, and in addition to present distress, the outlook before the ryots, unless rain falls shortly, will be very serious indeed. The Government are carefully watching the progress of events, and at the first sign of actual want are prepared to take steps for the relief of its suffering people. Good rain soon would alter the complexion of affairs greatly, and it is hoped that it will still come in good time to save the situation. After all, even in bad years, there is almost always rain just before Christmas. Strange to say, in spite of an east wind and a correspondingly dry atmosphere, there is no dust, which proves that the new treatment of the cyanide heaps is a success, and that we shall not in future suffer to the same extent as in the past from this nuisance.

Mr. Henry Taylor, whose visit to the Field has been looked forward to for some time, is expected to arrive this week, and after inspecting the properties of all the Companies for which he is Director here, he proceeds on similar duty to Western Australia, where large mines are to be visted.

Mr. R. Bruce Foote has been on a visit to the Field, and leaves to-day to carry on the special literary work on which he has for some time been engaged, and which is making steady progress towards completion.

Captain Bromfield, the Acting Adjutant of the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, is to be married in Bangalore to-morrow, but will not return here for long, as the permanent incumbent, Captain Kidd, is expected to return from furough on the 12th December.

An air-blast of unusual violence and followed by several smaller ones occurred on Friday last and was left for some distance round, but, as is so often the case, it resulted in less injury than often happens after milder ones. The cause of these internal upheavals remains a mystery, and a curious feature of them here is that they are largely confined to one mine, although workings are just as deep and extensive in a neighbouring property. It is vaguely conjectured that some climatic condition is responsible for them in the tropics, though nothing certain seems to be known on the subject.

KAPURTHALA.

Nov. 20.—October 19 will long be remembered in the history of the Kapurthala State. For this was the date chosen by the State "Pandits" as the only auspicious day, within the next eighteen months, for the opening of the Raja's new palace. The palace has taken four years to build, at a cost of over thirty lakhs and both outwardly and inwardly, must be considered one of the handsomest in India. To His Highness it is all due—his was the idea, and his the untiring energy. Mr. Bowden was the architect who formulated the plans, and the London firm of Waring have beautified the interior to a degree unequalled except in the historic palace at Versailles, whose decoration it closely follows. The opening ceremony had long been looked forward to.

At 10 a. m. yesterday, motors arrived, bringing guests from Jullundur, and others staying at Kapurthala for the occasion. The long drive leading to the palace was lined with troops in dark blue and silver uniform; and six elephants, with gorgeous trappings of coloured velvet richly embroidered in gold and silver, and silver "howdahs" presented a magnificent spectacle as they stood in a semi-circle in front of the palace. A 10-30 His Highness drove up in a State carriage drawn by four grey horses, attend by his A.-D.-C. and six outriders, and was shown into a sacred enclosure; where the religious ceremony in connection with the opening of the palace was performed. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Highness arrayed in truly Oriental magnificence, in a salmon pink brocade coat, heavily braided with gold, a gorgeous diadem of emeralds and diamonds on his "pugree," cordially shook hands with his guests, and was then given the silver key by Mr. Bowden, with which he opened the massive copper and brass gates leading into the marble hall of the palace.

His Highness proceeded to the State drawing room escorted by the State officials, who arranged themselves on the side of the room, and the English and French guests on the opposite side. The Prime Minister of the State then read an address, in which, having drawn to his notice the splendour of the palace and the benefits that had been conferred on the State by the building of it, he asked His Highness to further honour the occasion by naming the palace after himself. His Highness replied in a short and suitable speech, in which he graciously signified his consent to this proposals, and also availed himself of the opportunity, of publicly acknowledging the services of Mr. Bowden and presenting him with a handsome gold watch and chain as a momento of the occasion.

In the midst of this gorgeous assembly, a coolie dressed in his ordinary garb came and threw himself at this Highness's feet, presenting him with six quails, which amidst much laughter, the Raja graciously accepted and gave orders for them to be released. This I believe, is an ancient custom in India on the opening of a new building.

After this photographs were taken on the terrace and the guests were then conducted by various State officials round the palace. Specially worthy of notice was the dining room, with its colour scheme of blue and gold with a magnificent marble fireplace, this room also contained a fine oil painting of His Highness by an eminent French artist which was shown in the Paris Salon of 1908. The State drawing room is a singularly happy adoptation, from the palace at Versailles, of the rich colouring of ceiling with hand paintings copies of famous old masters, with Louis Seize furniture and hand made tapestry. Leading from the drawing room was the library, a dream of repose and rest, with soft, pale green walls and comfortable lounge chairs and handsome bookcases filled with every desirable form of literature. The Japanese room with its carved dragon chairs and pagoda lamps, and a beautiful replica of a Japanese temple, in brass, filled one with envy and admiration.

In the afternoon there was a garden party in the palace grounds, where the Spanish Rani received her guests charmingly attired in a Parisian costume of blue and white striped silk with an enormous black picture hat, almost entirely covered with ostrich feathers. There were some smart costumes worn; Mrs. Davies in a Directoire gown of white satin face cloth, with a large hat, Mrs. Burlton in a saxe blue crepe de chine trimmed with handsome blue trimmings interlaced with gold thread, and a "72 inch" blue hat to match, and Mrs. Elmore in cream lace.

In the evening there was a dinner party given by the Raja at the palace. The house and grounds looked more beautiful than ever illuminated with electric light. The Spanish Rani looked lovely in a superb white satin Directoire dress embroidered in silver and pearls. She wore a handsome diamond tiara and three rows of priceless pearls. Mrs. Davis looked charming in white satin. Mrs. Burlton's shrimp coloured satin Directoire gown, with handsome trimmings of the same colouring, suited her to perfection.

This is by no means the end of the festivities at Kapurthala. The Raja's birthday on the 24th instant will be suitably celebrated, many of his French and Austrian guests remaining for the occasion.

NOWSHERA.

November 19.—The climate here at present is delightfull, the days being bright clear and not too hot, and the nights sufficiently cold to make an occasional fire appreciated. Unfortunately the absence of rain means illimitable dust, and we should all like to see at least one day's rain soon to give us temporary relief from this scourge.

The chrysanthemums in some of the compounds make a fair show, having escaped the ravages of the blight, from which Peshawar has suffered so much this year.

The golf handicaps continue to attract a large number of entries, and their institution has been a success. It is a pity that the course cannot be efficiently watered, as the dust nuisance is great, but this is impossible till we get a piped supply, a benefit to be reaped by future inhabitants, we hope. To make a respectable shot, only to see the ball pitch into some inches of dust and saltpetre, giving the impression of a shell bursting, is apt to annoy a player.

On Sunday week a party of eight journeyed to Peshawar to join issue on the golf course with an eight of Peshawar. The day was enjoyable, although Newshera "got it in the neck," being beaten by 5½ in the singles in the morning and by 1½ in the foursomes in the aftrnoon.

On Saturday last a Cinderella subscription dance, the first of the season, took place at the Club, and was much the same as other "small and earlies," the attendance not being overwhelming. People are naturally not keen on coming any distance except for "large and late" dances.

Yesterday, the 23rd Punjabis organised a "pagal" gymkhana, which, aided by a delightfully fine day, was a success. The entries for the various events, which consisted of golf driving for men, approaching for ladies, disc spearing, fishing for ladies, a saddling race, a barebacked hurdle race and a ladies' nomination race being numerous. The last item consisted in writing down the names of fifteen European towns whose names begin with an E, no easy task on the spur of the moment; and it was by no means the man first past the post after completing his list, who won.

The Railway authorities have altered some of the trains with effect from to-morrow, but they are now more inconvenient than ever. It is pity that the Railway cannot run a local train leaving Nowshera at about 1 p.m. or 1-30 p.m., and one from Peshawar leaving there about mid-day. Such an innovation would be appreciated by inhabitants of Nowshera, Peshawar and Mardan. For about ten hours no train leaves Peshawar for Nowshera.

It will probably interest your readers to know that two specimens of that very rare bird, the white faced, stiff-tailed duck were shot on the river a few days ago. I believe I am correct in stating that this brings the total on record as being shot in the North-West Province to only four.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, asked on what grounds a subsidy of £300 a year was to be given to the "Inter-Parliamentary Union," states that two years ago the House of Commons voted £5,000 for expenses in connection with the meeting of the Union in London. This body was an entirely non-party organisation, including members who sat upon both sides of the House. The Government had undertaken to propose to Parliament an annual grant of £300 in aid of the expenses of the permanent organisation of the Union when it had been satisfactorily established. He was not aware of any other organisation having the same claims.

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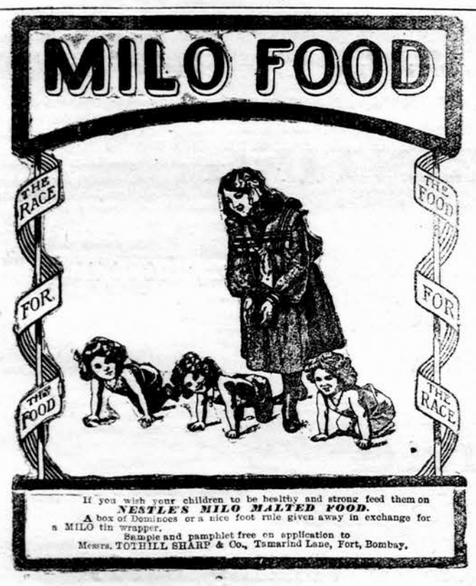

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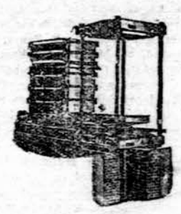

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